IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,191.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA.....	6000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12300
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA....	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA....	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 435		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7639	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7514	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.;
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov;
City of Calcutta	7639	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall.	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1,205	Thurs. 19th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 20th Feb.	6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 23rd Feb.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FORRANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavisich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M.Franovich	30thJune
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

* Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back . " 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Maritime Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
Persia .... 5895 M. de Nardo 10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Charsngate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Bourch Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application,

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo		Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... " 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

THE SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the Largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52) FIFTY-TWO ROYAL STANDARD Typewriters, Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading Machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS
SELL
ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8
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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shamcazar, Calcutta.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th February, 1914.

NOTICE UNDER ORDER V. RULE XX C. P. CODE.

In the Court of SARDAR SAHEB BABA MIHAN SINGH BEDI, M. R. C. S., Judge, Small Cause Court at DELHI.

Suit No. 1489 of 1913.

Firm MANAK CHAND KAPUR CHAND of Delhi Goli Anar..... Plaintiff.

AGAINST

Firm HIRALAL PANNALAL, of Baldana Cloth Merchant.....Defendant.

Claim Rs. 175-5-6.

NOTICE is hereby given to the abovenamed defendant to appear before this Court, on the 27th day of February, 1914, in order to defend the bove-cited case. In case of nonppearance on his part the case will be eard and determined exparte.

Court of Small Causes Delhi.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 11th day of February, 1914.

MIHAN SINGH,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders upto 12 noon (S. T.), on 24th February, 1914, for REMOVING the BUILDING (excluding the Masjid) of the Mahomedan old Musafarkhana, on Frere Road, Mody Bunder, on the site of the New Docks. The materials such as strong teak wood doors and windows, teak rafters and posts, Porebunder stone pillasters, blue stone laddies and copin , Bulsar bricks, etc., are suitab e for use in new buildings.

Further particulars can be had from the Undersigned.

C. G. STILEMAN,
Assistant Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road. Dated 14th February, 1914.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. JIVAJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 2-30 P. M., Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound, behind Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, such as, crockeryware, dining table, arms and without arms chairs and sofas, glass-door almirahs, door-curtains, writing-table, marble-top wash-hand table, iron single and double bedstead, dining-room carpet, bedroom carpets, purdah cheeks Japan, table fans, reading lamps, over-head fans, serge curtains, dinner service, cutlery, &c., &c.

The property of (retired) Captain Dobson, R.I.M., Bombay.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more legant in use than the peg measure of the refreshment bar type. As each ost is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge he importunate question of quantity, The noggin is a silent and handy like suggestion of "just help yourse f," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE MELBOURNES
MABLE AND MALFE
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

Look out for our Revue next week.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For a short season only

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

will shortly

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS

from the Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket and Drury Lane Theatres, London.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"DON"
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
'DIPLOMACY," ETC., ETC.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1914.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1914.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st March, 1914.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 23rd March 1914, at 6-30 P. M., and all teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to upcountry teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only—all upcountry entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until MONDAY, 13th of April, 1914.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the Undersigned.

Rules 1913-1914.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Fry, Honorary Secretary, 4, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE.....NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS. BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

AMUSEMENTS

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CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS DRAMA.

CYMBELINE

PERFORMED BY A COMPANY OF TALENTED BRITISH ARTISTES.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL PROGRAMME.

2 Coloured Dramas, 1 Comic and Our

WEEKLY "GAUMONT GRAPHIC."

containing all the Latest News from Home in LIVING PICTURES.

3 SHOWS of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS { EXTRA SHOWS 11-30 to 12-45 PRIZE SHOWS 5-30 to 6-45

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work Impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

INSURANCE

FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES

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E. F. HALLIWELL

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SOLABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED.—A quantity of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, also PIANO of good make. Write stating prices and full particulars to Box No. 9108, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris,
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....Rs 8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...Rs 24,00,000
31st July, ,, ...Rs. 52,00,000
30th December ,, ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (O.A.L.B.), London.
Manager.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—500 Tons of BEST BENGAL COAL.

The forms of the Tenders will be supplied on application (charge one Rupee) to:—

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Bhavnagar.

GODOWN WANTED, in vicinity of Docks or Mazagon district, for Machinery, etc. Floor space about 5,000 sq. ft. Must be in good condition. Occupation any time before May. Prepared to take for a period of years. Write:—BABCOCK and WILCOX, LTD., Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN REQUIRES a berth in mercantile firm. Nearly 5 years Indian experience. Knows India from North to South, East and West. Highest credentials. Reply to Box 9500, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE GENERAL MERCHANTS in Bombay are invited to write for particulars of several valuable Sole Agencies which will shortly be offered strictly to the wholesale trade, enormous sales and good profits. COMMERCE ROOM 2, Carlton Hotel.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

TO MANUFACTURERS and PATENTEES, etc. SOLE AGENCIES WANTED for South Africa. Any firm wanting to sell goods in Africa should get in communication with Box 1028, care of "Bombay Gazette"

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BUSINESS in China, Japan and Australia. A commercial gentleman who is leaving shortly for these countries is open to take Agencies, buy or sell goods, or appoint sub-Agencies. Box 1029, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEW TEAS
NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay

Don't Take Chances.

Remember that when the vital forces languish, disease often gains a treacherous hold. The usual impairment of energy and vigour in tropical countries may be arrested by

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

THE GREAT FOOD DRINK.

It restores strength and fits you to resist disease. Thin blood means starved, irritated and inflamed nerves, resulting in neuralgia, sleeplessness, and then breakdown. Enrich the blood and build up the body with

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,

and by thus nourishing the suffering nerves you will obtain relief. When you find convalescence slow and tedious, when it seems to take a long time to regain your strength and the buoyant feeling of health, take HORLICK'S and hasten your recovery. HORLICK'S is made from cereals and milk. It is delicious to the taste, cooling, refreshing, and untouched by hand in process of its manufacture. Get a bottle of HORLICK'S now and see that it occupies a regular place in your kit. It is the stand-by for all those who live in tropical countries. Of all Stores in three sizes.

Buy a bottle to-day and note how it gives you a healthy body, an alert and vigorous nervous system.

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the Trade of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission

General Agency Business carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
66 Fenchurch Street, London.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Inabu Maru (Japan Line), 3,837 tons, Capt. M. Swinhoe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (January 20) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. Linga, 949 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kommodore, 3,879 tons, Capt. W. Mahlhauser, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Beira (January 24), with a cargo of coal and ore and 5 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

S. S. Devanha (P. and O.), 4,785 tons, Capt. W. Hickey, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai (January 27) via Colombo with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The following are the names of the passengers :—Mr. M. Mootomtt, Mr. J. Kaka, Miss Schmidt, Miss Ralf, Mr M. McGill, Mrs. and Miss Hamfell, Mr. Hampell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jeans, Mr. F and Miss . Mackwood, Mr. F. Boswell, Miss D. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Baker, Mr. E. Moreau, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. A. Joevanjee, Mr. C. Kinsham, Mr. V. Ismail, Mr. A. Vilcassim, Mr Matsurkara, Mr. A. Fanicher, Mr. Raphael, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. J. M. Fidder.

S. S. Kola (B. I.), 510 tons, Capt. C. R. King arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh (February 8) via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ehrenfels (Hansa Line), 4,450 tons, Capt. J. Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Taticorin (February 12), with ballast.

S. S. Hohenfels (Hansa Line), 3,408 tons, Capt. Ammerman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp (January 10), with a general cargo and explosives.

S. S. Vestalia, 3,571 tons, Capt. J. Pattrie, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer yacht Sunbeam, 227 tons, under the command of Capt. H. C. Callaway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (February 13).

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Northbrook, Commander G. H. S. LaTouche, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon (February 7) with Government stores.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comdr W Miller .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge....Comdr Hamilton....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 16.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Aviemoor .....2382 Koefad.....T J & Co
Baroda .....1893 Horscroft.....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Peet.....T M & Co
Oy of Calcutta..4891 Elliott .....K N & Co
Cairngowan .....2593 Band...5-2...W & A G & Co
Devanha .....4785 Hickey.....P & O Co
Ehrenfels .....2782 Schmitz.....W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers.....P & O Co
Finance .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hohenfels ...3408 ammerman.....W & A G & Co
Ilocinco .....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans.....P & O Co
Holthy .....2262 Anderson .....J M & Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus.....
Inabo Maru .....3789 Swinhoe.....N Y Kaisha
Itinda .....3397 McClelland .....
Jessymoor .....2408 Barton.....
Jessymoor .....2408 Barton.....
Kommodore....3879 Mahlhauser....A Strandes & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Mekong .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Palawan .....2921 Shene.....P & O Co
Pontporas .....2603 Polenis .....W & A G Co
Penang Maru ...3274 Murazimi .....Kobe.....N Y Kaiha
Picton .....3241 Jones .....
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton.....M M & Co
Sidra .....2097 Bryn .....Bombay Co
Sutherland .....2271 Longstaff .....
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ula .....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Ca...	ate.	Agents.
A Don of Kelly				J F & Co
B Toro	1650	H		J F & Co
C&R Vestalia			Madras	17-2... W & A G & Co
Ariel			Baltimore	J Finlay & Co
moor			Hull	19-2... D Nanji & Co
		2044 Tindall	Dunkirk	21 2...D Nanjee & Co
cader...	3327	Williams	Hull	19-2... A M Jeewanjee & Co
bour	1872	Cottrell	Jedda	17-2... T M & Co
Kanagawa Maru	3311	Yamaguchi		26-2... O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

...ville	2265	Hedquist	Port Said	W & A G Co
2 ships	3993	Coverley		W & A G & Co
Ocean	3454	Ferguson	Antwerp	20-2... M M & Co
	4313	Booth	Hull	22-2...J F & Co
ester Civilian	2927	Spencer		21-2... T M & Co
6 Schnaefels	3637	Freedon		W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	18-2...J F & Co
8 City of Bombay		Karachi		21-2...K N & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3430	Dowell	London	P & O Co
15 Semiramis	2553	Parisich	Trieste	20-2 A L S N & Co

H W P D

Bakadari	829	Hoosen		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Aydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	31-1... B I S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kommodore, for Durban &c.
" Inabu Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Devanha, for Shanghai &c.
" City of Calcutta, for Liverpool &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. Co's. steamer Cuma left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of February 14. The same Co's. steamer Chantala, left Port Said on the morning of February 14. The same Co's. steamer Chakrata, arrived at Suez on the morning of February 14.

The Maritima Italiana's steamer Porto Said, from Bombay, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 15th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Nellore, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of February 14. The same Co's. steamer China, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 14th inst.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, White House.
University Convocation.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
National Y. W. C. A.; Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.
National Indian Association Lecture at Lady Petit's House, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Races.
Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
Prize distribution at the School of Art at 5 p.m, by Lady Willingdon, H. E. the Governor, presiding.
Alfresco Ball, G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 20.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

SATURDAY, February 21.

Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, at 7-15 p. m.
Bombay Races.
Hockey : Pioneer vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS.—Sir Alfred Hopkinson will address the Senate, Bombay University, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th instant, instead of at 5-45 p.m., on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, a lecture will be given at 5 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Stanley Reed on "Twenty-one days in Persia," at the residence of Lady Petit, Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road. Lady Petit will be "At Home" to all the members and their friends.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—A meeting of prominent Hindu residents of Dadar was held under the presidency of Mr. Krishnarao Narayan Rane at Dadar on Saturday to consider the advisability of establishing a separate Hindu Ambulance Division of the St. John Brigade at Dadar for the benefit of the people residing in the suburbs of Bombay. It was resolved to adopt steps to form the branch.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Western India Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will be held at the Indo-British Institution, on Tuesday, February 24, at 8-30 p. m., to receive the report of the committee for the fifteen months ending the 31st December, 1913, to pass the accounts, to consider and adopt the revised constitution, and to elect officers for the current year. The proceedings will conclude with a "Social" at which all members with their families and friends are invited.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pallamcottah will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p. m. on Thursday the 19th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Friday the 20th instant.

BAND PROGRAMME.

YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Entry of the Gladiators	J. Fucik
Overture	Jampa	Herold
Valse	The Marriage Market	V. Jacobi
Grand Selection	I Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Bolero (Bell Solo)	Alicante	Hume
Selection of Tosti's Popular Songs		Pougher
Whistling Travestie	The Warblers	J. Perry

LATE MR. DONALD FRASER.

At the funeral of the late Mr. Donald Fraser the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association was represented by Mr. H. G. Clark, (Messrs. Lund and Blockley), Master ; Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary ; Mr. C. B. Robinson (Thomson and Taylor) ; Mr. W. W. Procter (Marcks and Co.) ; Mr. W. Strevens (S. Rose and Co.) ; Mr. Lewis (Hollis and Sons) ; Messrs. E. J. Sawyer, A. J. Ablett, S. Frost, and E. A. Rees (Evans, Fraser and Co.) ; Mr. L. Mongini, (Mongini Brothers ; Mr. A. S. Smith (Leach and Weborny) ; Mr. Quintaba (Facile and Co.) ; Mr. A. E. Claridge (G. Claridge and Co.) ; Mr. J. D. Jenkins (Phillips and Co.) ; Mr. John H. Avery (Wellington and Ward); Messrs. H. E. Bryning and F.W. Petch (Thacker and Co.) ; Mr. C. J. Vernon (Farbenfabriken, Bayer and Co.); Mr. Edwards (Wimbridge and Co.) ; Mr. S. H. Bailey (Badham, Pile and Co.) ; Messrs. E. A. Parker and E. W. Ford (Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.) Amongst others present were Mr. H. B. Clayton ; Mr. A. M. Tod ; Mr. J. A. D. McBain ; Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna ; Mr. D. M. Inglis ; Mr. R. E. Fischer ; Mr. Fred Gosney ; and others.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

Mr. Fraser's death was due to a gun accident and not to an explosion as previously stated. It appears that Mr. Fraser was in the jungle about 50 miles from Harda in the Central Provinces with Mr. and Mrs. Gracie. He had been in a "machan" all night after a tiger. At 6-30 in the morning when coming out of the machan, presumably numbed with cold, he handed down his gun to his bearer and by some means or other the trigger was pulled. The bullet shattered Mr. Fraser's hand and went up his forearm, tearing all the arteries open. He was removed on a stretcher to Harda, where his arm was amputated, but it was too late and he collapsed shortly afterwards, death being due to haemorrhage.

The late Mr. Fraser's brother, is Mr Duncan Fraser, Master, last year, of the Trades' Association, who has only recently returned from Home.

THE COLABA FIRE.

OFFICIAL POLICE REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

The Police Inspector in charge of "A" Division has submitted the following report on the fire which broke out in the Goculdas Callianji Cotton Press, at Colaba, on Saturday night :—

"At 11-55 p. m., on Saturday, a fire broke out in the Goculdas Callianji Cotton Press on the Colaba Cotton Green, Victoria Bundar. Police No. 574A, who was the first to notice it, notified the Fire Brigade by means of the fire alarm post at Sassoon Dock. The press contained several hundred bales of cotton waste and hemp. The Fire Brigade turned out in full strength and succeeded in confining the fire to the press wherein it originated. The Colaba fire engine, which was the first to arrive, had to wait fifteen minutes for water, and then the pressure was so low that three of the engines had to obtain water from the sea. The cause of the fire which originated in the centre of the press building is not known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 4,50,000 and is covered by insurance with the following firms : Volkart Brothers, British Dominion, British Crown and Yorkshire. The firms owning the property are Messrs. Solomon Brothers, about Rs. 75,000 ; Commercial Trading Company, about Rs. 25,000; Narotum, Mohanlal & Company, Rs.10,000; S.M. Raichand and Company, Rs. 11,500; Volkart Brothers, Rs. 1,500; Goculdas Callianji and Company, for machinery and building, Rs. 3,49,000. The fire was brought under control on Sunday morning."

BYCULLA CLUB BALL.

A SUCCESSFUL AND ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

The annual ball at the Byculla Club took place last night and was a very successful function. The Club premises were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the ball-room, supper-room verandahs and sitting-out places presented a charming appearance.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a party from Government House attended, and there were about 200 present. Dancing was kept up with zest until a late hour.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

It is evident that the Melbournes have lost none of their popularity since they were last in Bombay. The Excelsior was well filled at the only house on Saturday, and crowded at both houses on Sunday, and this talented comedy duo had an excellent reception. The little musical sketch that they are presenting, "Before and After the Honeymoon," is one of the brightest things that has been put on the variety stage in Bombay for a long time. Mr. Tom Melbourne has an original style, though it is said that if he were deprived of the eyeglass, which remains in his eyes when he is turning somersaults, he would lose all his self-confidence, and while the duo give some lively songs and some original dancing humorous dialogue is the feature of their performance. They should do well in the Revue that is being presented at the Excelsior next Saturday.

The big film "The Battle of Gettysburg" is a striking production, on which an enormous sum has been spent. Many have been the attempts to depict battle scenes on the cinema, and many have been the failures. The film which is being shown at the Excelsior, has its faults, but it is in parts a realistic attempt, and one fault which is generally noticeable in films of the character is not to be found in this—there is nothing flagrantly wrong in historical detail.

Mabel and Malfe have some altogether new dances this week. Malfe is more like a rubber ball than the substantial man that he really is, and his eccentricities are very amusing.

The new weekly feature, the topical cartoons is continued and gains in popularity.

Seats for next week's Revue may now booked at the Theatre.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 17.

The Battalion will parade to-morrow, Wednesday, the 18th instant at 8-30 p.m., as strong as possible to take part in the Defence Scheme Rehearsal. Fall in B.V.R. Headquarters at 8-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets. Every man will bring a blanket with him. Detachments will leave their posts at 7 a. m. on Thursday morning.

Owing to the Defence Rehearsal on Wednesday night, Matches III and IV in the Corps Rifle Meeting will be fired on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m., instead of Thursday, the 19th instant.

No. 6414 Vcl. G. H. Paul, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 1st February to 1st October 1914.

No. 6392 Vol. E. F. Halliwell, is transferred from "G" Coy. to the reserves from this date.

The undermanned members of "G" Coy., having resigned, are struck off the strength the Corps:—No. 7230 Vol. K. H. Preston No. 7423 Vol. F. A. Trumper, No. 7311 Vol. R. Fleming, No 6410 Vol. D. J. MacGillwray, No. 7373 Vol. D. Harrington, No. 7015 Vol. J. F. Watson, No. 7368 Vol. R. Marrs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., commanding, dated February 17.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 21st inst. Sergt. A. Kirk Smith.

Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th instant—Operations and parades in connection with Bombay Defence Scheme as per circular.

Saturday and Sunday the 21st and 22nd instant, week-end ride as per circular despatched to members.

The following paragraph appears in the *Rangoon Gazette* of the 10th instant : "A European in khaki with shoulder-straps bearing the name of the East Surrey Regiment has been visiting a number of persons in Rangoon and purporting to collect subscriptions for a soldiers' home in London. The police were yesterday on his track, and meanwhile the charitably disposed are warned to refrain from giving such a person gifts of money failing authentication of his statements."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. H. G. Wells may visit India this year.

It is proposed to hold a Political Department dinner in Delhi on March

Mr. J. H. Stone, C. I. E., Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Sir Alfred Bourne on leave.

The Cochin Durbar has issued orders abolishing the incremental system of pay of the Judges of the Cochin Chief Court and bringing it to a fixed scale. From January 1 the Chief Judge will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 and the two Puisne Judges Rs. 750 each.

The security required of the Barisal Santi Press, which was started last year, not having been deposited, the press was closed on Thursday.

The *Desh* states that Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq, barrister of Barabanki, is about to visit Lahore to lodge an appeal against the order of the Punjab Government in connection with the forfeiture of the security and the *Zamindar* Press.

The *Pioneer* states that the Viceroy will present the Antarctic Medal to Dr. Simpson of the Indian Meteorological Department, who was with the Scott Expedition, to the South Pole, in its earlier stages. The presentation is to be made at Simla, probably in May.

It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, with reference to the recent question in Parliament by Colonel Yate, that the Government of India will shortly submit proposals to the Secretary of State for the revision of the rates of pay of officers of the British service in India.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* notifies that the forfeiture of the pamphlet "Liberty, arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached," and the pamphlet "Om Bande Mataram Liberty" have been forfeited.

A daring theft, writes a Ranchi correspondent, was committed on Thursday in the house of the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Maddox. About 8 p.m. a servant of the Civil Surgeon noticed that the cash-box was not in its proper place, and on a search being made it was found near the gardener's quarters in the compound with Rs. 82 missing. The thief has not yet been found.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held at Ahsun Manjil on Sunday, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca presiding, when resolutions were passed that a reception committee be formed to make arrangements for the provincial Mahomedan Conference which is to be held during the Easter holidays, also to form a committee of office-bearers and members with the Nawab as President.

A European who was picked up in 93rd Street, Rangoon, about a week ago in a semi-conscious condition with injuries to the head and body has been identified by friends in the general hospital as R. Marsell, better known to people in the maritime trade as "German Bob," he having been connected with stevedoring firms in Rangoon for several years. He has not yet recovered sufficiently to tell how he received his injuries. The police are trying to trace his movements on the day he was found.

At the Madras High Court on Monday Mr. Justice Spencer delivered judgment in a case referred to him owing to a difference of opinion between Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, agreeing with the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer that at the partition of a Hindu family provision ought to be made for the marriage of unmarried brothers. Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer was of opinion that provision need be made only for the *Upanayanam* (investiture of the sacred thread) and not for their marriage.

The latest addition to the well-known Biographies of Eminent Indians Series of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, is the sketch of the Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali described as the best product of modern Mahomedan India, who holds a very high place among the distinguished Moslems. He is an apostle of Western culture and English education and one of the earliest advocates of female education, but unlike Sir Syed he is a social reformer of an advanced type. In this sketch an account of his interesting career is given together with many passages both from his writings and speeches which throw a flood of light on his manifold activities.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		*
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-35	21-45

THE WEATHER.

CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

The disturbance is slowly passing away, but the weather remains disturbed over the whole of Northern India. The rainfall has been confined almost entirely to North-East India and the Himalayas. The chief falls were:—Rawalpindi 1½ ; Mussoorie 1 ; Muktesar ¾ ; Murree, Dehra Dun and Chakrata ¼ in.

Forecast.—Further precipitation in the Himalayas and North-East India with an extension into Upper Burma.

AT SEA.

The British India steamer Baroda, Capt. A. Horscroft, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, via Karachi and coast ports, reports having experienced fine weather in the Gulf, dull and cloudy with occasional slight rain after leaving Muscat.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1·29" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in Sind ; minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is in defect ; night temperature is also below normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humility is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Raipur ; maximum temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rain all since 1st November to date
Jask ...	73·1	60·3	...	3·66
Muskat (15th) ...	72·5	68·1	...	1·91
Delhi ...	72·5	53·6	...	?
Karachi ...	73·3	58·8	...	1·92
Bhuj ...	75·7	57·0	...	0·93
Dwarka ...	76·6	66·6	...	0·01
Veraval ...	77·4	64·9	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	77·7	55·9	...	0·03
Bhavnagar Para...	83·8	59·2	...	0·00
Surat ...	83·9	66·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	78·2	48·0	...	0·08
BOMBAY ...	83·0	70·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·1	69·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·8	72·4	...	...
Karwar ...	83·5	69·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	89·4	62·3	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	90·8	55·2	...	0·16
Poona ...	90·0	58·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	93·9	64·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	94·0	66·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	89·8	57·6	...	0·82
Madras ...	88·3	72·6	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	90·3	66·3	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 16th February, 1914, was 30·158, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	17	m 3	29	26	7
		5	1 a	25	11
Wed.....	18	m 4	24	25	3
		6	33 a	25	5
Thurs ...	19	5	39	24	1
		8	30 a	25	11
Fri	20	m 7	22	23	7
		9	39 a	26	9
Satur ...	21	m 9	2	24	1
		10	19 a	27	6
Sun	22	m 10	1	24	10
		10	52 a	28	0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	17	m 9	56	16	8
		10	34 a	21	4
Wed.....	18	m 11	9	17	5
Thurs ...	19	m 0	46	22	1
		0	41 a	17	10
Fri	20	m 2	44	21	7
		2	5 a	17	9
Satur ...	21	m 3	50	20	7
		3	9 a	17	6
Sun	22	m 4	32	19	7
		3	59 a	17	2

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A TIN-TACK TRAGEDY.

At an inquest at Birmingham on a baby the father stated that on New Year's night another child upset a box of tin tacks. While the tacks lay scattered on the floor the baby, aged eight months, fell from his carriage and pitched on his head amongst them. A doctor afterwards extracted one tack, but meningitis developed.

TEACHER'S LIST OF CRIMES.

Fifteen murders, ten attempted murders, and ten cases of arson is the sum of offences charged against a school teacher, Wagner, of Degerloch, whose attempt to annihilate a whole parish was the sensation of last September. The preliminary investigations have now been completed, and Wagner will stand his trial before the Grand Jury at Heilbronn on the above-mentioned charges.

SURVEYORS IN THE BIBLE.

At the Surveyers' Institution Mr. George Cowdroy quoted the prophet Ezekiel to show the antiquary of the profession of "measuring surveyor," and cited—probably the earliest recorded job—the occasion mentioned in Zechariah of a surveyor going to Jerusalem to see "what is the breadth thereof and what is the length thereof."

CAST STORES FOR ULSTER.

The Customs authorities at Londonderry have seized two bags, consigned from Glasgow, which on examination were found to contain one hundred leather bandoliers and one hundred canvas haversacks. The articles, which evidently were disused military stores were consigned (The Press Association reports) to a former Unionist Parliamentary candidate.

RAILWAY TUNNEL COLLAPSES.

The roof of one of the tunnels on the Armagh and Warrenpoint Railway fell in recently completely blocking the traffic on both sides of Loughgilly Station. The tunnel arched, and some of the work having been found defective workmen were engaged at the time of the collapse in strengthening the stone lining. No one was injured by the fall.

LOWER DECK GRIEVANCES.

A new departure in regard to the ventilation of grievances by the men in the Navy is announced from Portsmouth, where a meeting of lower-deck ratings is to be held to discuss matters affecting their general welfare. The meeting is being held with Admiralty encouragement, and it will be the first of a series in the home naval ports. Alleged grievances and a proposal to establish a naval benevolent fund from the profits of canteens on warships are expected to figure prominently in the subjects for discussion. Mr. Lionel Yexley will address the meeting.

WORK FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

The committee recently appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Matthew Nathan to consider the question of civil employment of ex-soldiers is now approaching a large number of County Councils and other local authorities as well as railways and other companies with powers granted by Parliament. They have issued a circular letter asking local authorities and statutory companies for the total numbers of men employed by them in various classes of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour, and for the number of ex-service men at present employed in each of these classes. The committee also particularly invite suggestions for making men, while with the colours, more suitable for subsequent employment in the different grades of labour.

GAMING ACT FAILS.

A defendant in Wandsworth County Court pleaded the Gaming Act unsuccessfully, and judgment was entered against him. Messrs. George Arnold and Co., commission agents, Putney, sought to recover £10 from James Carpenter, of Hillterrace, Taunton. Plaintiffs' manager contended that a new contract had been entered into, which took the case outside the Gaming Act. Witness produced a letter in which defendant stated, "Please accept £5 on my last account." Witness acknowledged receipt of the money and visited Carpenter at Taunton. Defendant said he could not pay then, but he did not want to get out of the liability, and if witness would let it stand over to the end of the following month he would pay. Witness agreed, and later sent a letter to defendant confirming this arrangement. Judge Harrington said a new contract was founded on correspondence. He could not come to any conclusion other than that the interview mentioned in the letter did take place and a new arrangement was made. He therefore entered judgment for the plaintiffs.

IGLOO DWELLER'S TALES.

Curious Antarctic facts noted by the northern party of Capt. Scott's last South Polar expedition were related by Surgeon Murray Levick at the Rooms of the Society of Medicine. A broken bottle of champagne became frozen, and crystals of colouring matter were formed which remained insoluble when the champagne was thawed. The other bottles of champagne, which were not broken, were effervescent when thawed. Illustrating the changeability of the weather, he said they would sometimes get a perfect morning and in twenty minutes there would be a blizzard, which might last for days. In one place where the ship had landed them miles further south they found the fossils of tropical trees. The northern party was the one which lived for months in an igloo. Surgeon Levick mentioned that when the time came for them to leave this ice dwelling they had about three weeks of Swedish drill most of which they were able to do in their sleeping bags, and it was extraordinary how fit they were when they started. He attributed this to the carnivorous diet, which he believed was the only thing that carried them through.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
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Hot scones for breakfast

You will find them as deliciously crisp and appetising as they were at Home if your cook uses "Paisley Flour," the sure raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" makes scones and rolls, bread and cakes, so light and so digestible that you can safely enjoy them straight from the oven.

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Add 1 part of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

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THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
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SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats Rs. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 77 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at
Paris F c s ... 25·18 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 1-2+1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 1-2 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.. 25 3-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of silve ... Quiet steady
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-2 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d's...
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ... 92 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 1 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 mist ... ... 2 + 1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ... ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills
6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans .. 7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-8 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 150,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	18,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	5,000

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March ...	12·27 +1
Futures—month of May ...	11·98 +2

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.

Spot Cotton ...	12·35 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ...	13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.
Futures—Month of March	12·59 +4
Futures—Month of May ...	12·65 +4

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4·35 3-3 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	57 3-8 unchgd

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ...	300 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	27,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—	Limited demand. Steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—	Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market.—	.....
Mid-Americans	7·05 +1
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 +5

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·66 unchgd
March-April ...	6·67 „
April-May ...	6·64 „
May-June ...	6·64 „
June-July ...	6·60 „
July-August ...	6·53 „
August-September..	6·45 —1
September-Oct ...	6·32 „
October-Nov ...	6·24 „
November-Dec. ...	.....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,130,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	483,000
East Indian do ...	253,000
American do ...	4,421,000
Other do ...	191,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	...
Do. Indian Stock	21,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	2,000
Do. Actual Exports ...	300
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	...
American Afloat	260,000
East Indian	5,000
Total Afloat	313,000

LONDON, Feb. 14.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...	3 1 1-2d.

Feb.-March—Sellers—Value—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs	...34 5-8
Do. Months	... Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers, etc.	...Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	35 3-4 unchgd.
Victorian ...	Feb.-March.
New South Wales ...	Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	...Buyers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...48 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Sellers.

Tone—Steady.

Linseed Calcutta	...47 3 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Linseed Argentine-La Plata	...42 7-8+1-4
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc.	...Done.

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	...£5-16-9 +1 3-9d.
Months	...Feb.-March.
Ports	...Hull.
Buyers etc.	...Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)	...12 9 3-4 unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	11 9 unchgd—Nominal
Months of Shipments	...March.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 4 1-4—1-4 Sellers. 9 6 1-4—1-4 Sellers.

Months of Shipments—February-May.
Tone—Very quiet doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F
Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Quiet neglected.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. Feb. 16th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Gold Bulln	Rs. 75, 00	Alexandria.	Natio n a l B nk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FR M BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	47	53,692
B. B. & C. I. Ry	43	50,266

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 2 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready	...171
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight	...148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 5 1 -16 for cash and the Settlement and advanced early in the day to 96 remaining steady at this price to the close, with a moderate business doing.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	...Rs. 96 0 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 1-2 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward. The local market opened at 67 -10 ex-duty for the settlement and has remained steady during the day, closing as under.
We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67	12 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	66	13 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	9 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	3 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Some realizing in small Saturday market." New York:—"Market very steady on short covering and strength of spot markets. The American Government figures of consumption for January show 541,000 bales against 533,000 last year, the first five months of the season showing a consumption of 2,518,000 bales against 2,401,000 last year."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Market has a steadier undertone. Bears disposed to cover."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"In America enormous consumption of cotton continues. Steel trade booming."

The American market closed slightly steadier, while Liverpool was almost unchanged. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 285 for good Broach and declined to Rs. 281 1-2 during the early part of the day on speculative selling by the bazaar. At Colaba prices fluctuated, and at the close rates are irregular as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	286-7	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	284	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat	...	255	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	252-3	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	246	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	240	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	233-4	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	235-6	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	212	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	203	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	207	„
„ „ Bengal	...	206	„
F. G. Bengal	...	195	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports...	...	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.		
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·68	
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·69	
Apr.-May ...	6·66	
May-June ...	6·66	
June-July ...	6·62	+2
July-Aug. ...	6·58	
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·47	
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·34	
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·26	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	13	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8	12	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8	14	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	56	0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	44	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	0	0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... Rs.	47	0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	11	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 10 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	14,799 Bales.
Wheat	...	1,319 Cwts.
Linseed	...	6,114 „
Rapeseed	...	75 „
Gingellyseed	...	11,162 „
Poppyseed	...	Nil „
Groundnuts	...	5,545 „
Castorseed	...	5,226 „
Rice	...	5,729 „
Myrabollams	...	2,553 „
Cottonseed	...	16,450 „
Mowrasseed	...	421 „
Gram	...	2,018 „
Joowar	...	5,758 „
Maize	...	Nil „
Barley	...	116 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 14th Feb., 1914, as compared with the statement of 7th Feb., 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 7. Rs.	Feb. 14. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17500423	17595429
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	97354733	97854706
Post Bills	9660	9660
Sundries	2051232	2051043
	137516048	138110838
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	20717736	20453544
Other authorised Securities	307144	307144
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	23273624	23094563
Loans, on do. do....	32995461	34162522
Bills discounted and purchased	18948654	18927369
Dead Stock	273601	273566
Stamps	7257	7168
Bullion	797876	767645
Balances with other Banks	1022162	725510
Sundries	193254	154548
Cash	35979279	39238259
Rupees	13 7516048	138110838

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. JAMES F. HUTTON & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ld., of Manchester issued the following report yesterday :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last, to January 23.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of Cotton	1,073,170	1,461,830
Liverpool Stock. American Cotton	843,280	1,238,330
American del'd Spinners for the week	384,000	397,000
American into sight for the week	365,000	271,000
American into sight for the season	11,141,000	10,711,000
Receipts at American Ports	7,730,000	7,656,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of Cotton	6,060,000	5,934,000
Visible Supply. American Cotton	4,467,000	4,651,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian Cotton	493,000	474,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	250,000	105,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	670,000	619,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of Cotton	180,000	115,000

The prices for Mid-American current month during the week have been as follows : Jany. 23rd 6·79 1-2, 24th 6·73, 26th 6·81, 27th 6·77 1-2, 28th 6·76 1-2 and to-day at noon 6·73. Spot Mid American being quoted Jany. 23rd 7·21, 24th 7·10, 26th 7·17, 28th 7·10 and to-day 7. 11.

The ninth Census Bureau Report of the season published last Friday showed that a record quantity of cotton had been ginned this year in the period between January 1st to 15th inclusive and the deficiency in the last ginners' report has been fully made up. The quantity ginned to January 15 is 13,589,000 bales against 13,091,000 last year and 14,516,000 bales in 1912—which seems to insure a commercial crop of over fourteen and a half million bales. Estimators of under 14 millions have already seen their crop as with the 397,000 bales linters to January 1st added to the present figures gives them their quantity.

The effect on the market was not what might have been expected and sentiment is quite bullish. There was naturally a decline in value on the publication of the report but prices went up again the following day and we may perhaps begin to call the cotton markets steady again.

What weakness there is in cotton is caused more by the lack of demand than anything else and as soon as business revives and more is doing prices are bound to strengthen. As the weeks go on without any real and general improvement in the state of trade the necessity for organised short time seems to become more imperative. There has been for some time a considerable stoppage of looms but we understand the question of an organised short time will be considered this week by the Burnley manufacturers, and something definite may be done which will probably mean that spinners will also have to do something in this direction. What effect this will have, if it comes to pass, on cloth and yarn prices remains to be seen but even if it has the effect of lowering cotton values it will also have the effect of enabling manufacturers and spinners to increase their margins or at any rate to refuse business which shows a positive loss and that is what a lot of the business recently done results in to both parties.

As to actual business in cloth this week although some have sold freely most people will tell you that it is one of the poorest weeks for a long time—Calcutta and Bombay, in fact India generally, sends a better enquiry by mail but it resolves itself into a large number of impossible offers whilst cable offers are probably fewer than they have been for years and what have come through are of very little use. The Near East markets are however showing a great improvement and the Home trade is buying in some channels but South American reports continue to be depressing and what formerly were large lines are now of very small dimensions.

China is not likely to do much more until the New Year holidays are over and it can safely be said that many manufacturers are looking to the market to save the situation.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last dividend declared.	Last Price.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	10	10	38	40
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	10	10	14	0
Bank of Bombay	5	5	13	161
Bank of India	10	5		85
Bank of Bengal	50	50	14	(60)
Bank of Madras	50	50	12	144
Bank of Rangoon	10	10	7	9
Bank of Baroda	10	5	7	6
Punjab National Bank	10	10	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld	10	20	4	11
EXCHANGE BANK				
Chartered Bank	2	52	15 p	85
Eastern Bank	1	2	4	8
Mercantile Bank	2	2	8	8
Do. (b)	25	10	3	8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	61	6	85
National Bank of India	25	1	8	510

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Advanced	50	50		25
Alliance	100	50		30
Baroda Mfg	3	50		50
Bombay Cotton Mfg	50		4	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	40	50	4	53
Bombay United	50	50	25	192
Century	1	100	3	4
Central India	50	50	7	155
China	100	50	10	100
Chino Silk	5	5	2	4
Colaba Land and Mill	70	70	8	487
Coronation Mill	50	50	...	25
Connaught	5	30	...	50
Coorla	100	50	4	50
Crescent	10	50	2	105
Carrimbhoy	100	40	6	25
Crown	50	50	2	5
David	40	50	1	76½
Emperor Edward	100	50	10	100
Empress	90	50	...	25
Edward Sassoon Mill	50	50	8	138
Fazulbhoy	50	50	1	145
Framji Petit	100	100	4	5
Finlay Mills	25	25	1	35
Gold Mohur	50	50	2	44
Hindustan	100	100	4	320
Howard & Bullough	50	50	1	375
Hirabai	100	100	40	32
Imperial Cotton	10	50	...	50
Indian Mfg	100	100	...	376
Indo-China Mills	100	100	60	900
James Greaves	50	50	...	175
Jamshed Mfg	250	50	5	101½
Jivraj Balloo	100	100	...	...
Jubilee Mills	50	50	...	...
Kanadesa	100	50	2	325
Khatau Makanji	400	100	45	108
Kohinoor	500	50	15	750
Laksmi Cotton	50	100	10	140
Madras United	100	100	5	115
Mahanji Dharamsay	500	50	5	d 1000
Maneckji Petit	100	50	30	970
Morarji Goculdas	100	50	5	170
Myrabollams	250	50	...	...
Mysore Spinning	4	8	...	...
Ozra	25	5	...	160
New Great Eastern	200	50	...	125
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1,040
Phoenix	100	100	6	165
Premier	100	100	...	20
Swadeshi Jubilee	100	100	...	50
Swadeshi Mills	500	500	per 35	250
Shahpur	100	100	125	1300
S Mahratta	250	250	15	6
Standard Mills	100	100	25	100
Sun	25	25	Nil	100
Swan	250	250	10	37
Sydenham	500	50	25	165
Tuticorin	500	50	20	1235
Vissanji Jairam	500	50	Nil	395
Western India	100	100	Nil	540
Wadia	100	100	45	475

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c	145
All India Ox. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	7
Amarnath	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	3 p. c	85
Badham Pile	7	70	7 p. c	95
Baroda Tram Co	100	100	4 p	40
Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn	12	12	15 p	880
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co Ltd.	£10	£10	5	218
Do. do. P	£10	£10	6 p. c	17½ xd
Bombay Ice Mfg	10	10	2 p. c	18
Bombay Flour Mill	50	50	20	90
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	6 p. c	400
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	25	7-8	212½
Do. do. P.	250	25	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	3	8½
Delhi Flour	200	400	5	130
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	40 p c	525
Joan Roberts and Co.	100	10	5 p. c	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co.	10	10	10 p.c	50
Kemp and Co	200	40	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing	200	70	12	90
Marcks and Co	100	100		95
Marsland Price and Co.	100	10	5 p	100
Do. do. P	100	10	7 p. c	69
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	25	50	20 p	510
Phillips and Co	0	40	10 p.c	25
Port Canning Co	1000	100	yr. 42	470
Shivrajpore Sy. etc.	10	10	...	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70
Sounly and Co	100	100	...	90
Tata I SL Co. D.	75	85	...	78
Ld P.	80	80	...	37
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	158
Telephone Co	5	50	30 p. c	10
Treasurer and Co	25	2	yr. 1-2	71
	500	500	yr. 30	480

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	5 p c	695
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	3 „	146
Sindh Light Ry. L	100	100	5 „	142
Tapti-Valley Ry Co	50	500	7½ „	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	10	100	5½ „	142
Gujrat Railway	100	...	4	112
Central Provinces	...	...	...	121½ x.d.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 16.

Elysia s—5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 52 cwts gum olibanum, S Coovarjee and Co; 33 bales wool raw, J Rajmal; 200 bales wool raw, 3 Hurbhum; 74 bundles wool raw, F F Campbell and Co; 102 bales wool raw, M Batia; 90 bales wool raw, Megjee Dewjee; 2,020 cwts oil cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co; 52 bales wool, R Peerchand; 17 bales wool, Girdharlal; 45 bales wool, D Nagji; 121 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 43 bales wool, N Gambhirmal.
City of Calcutta s—500 cwts myrabolam, Pulce and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—13 bales cotton yarn, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—126 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurberam and Co; 00 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 600 teelseed, 2,500 linseed, Ralli Bros.
City of Calcutta s—4,993 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts, castorseed, 4,993 groundnuts, 2,000 cwts Ralli Bros.
Cairngowan s—1 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Caledonia s—10 bales woollen and cotton carpets, A Luduck; 200 bales tortoise shell, S Megji; 17 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 4 packages woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co; 3,700 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 43 bales cow hides, 5 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 41 bales skins, 43 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 6 casks chutney, Merwanji Punjiaji and Sons; 30 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales goat skins, R M Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pieton s—315 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, E S Sinner and Co; 1,147 cwts crushed myrabolams, Kulliandas Bros; 55 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co; 1,500 tons manganesesore Turner Morrison and Co.
Churo s—535 cwts tin scraps, Indo Burma Petroleum Co; 745 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy.
Southville s—4,000 cwts linseed, 5,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schneefel s—1 trot ginger grass oil, 1 trot rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 160 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 1,140 cwts myabolams; P Mathuradas and Co; 1,014 cwts myrabolams, S Coovarjee and Co; 8,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR BERGEN.

Schneefel s—200 cwts stonepowder, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.
Holtby s—880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—210 cwts zedwary roots, 112 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbharani; 237 cwts gum olibanum, J Dosa.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—25 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafarbhoy.

FOR ODDESA.

Semiramis s—150 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 150 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR VERNA.

Semiramis s—15 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Semiramis s—18 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Penang Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Penang Marus—100 bales cotton twist, Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 75 cwts myrabollams, 59 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy.
Nabu Maru s—300 bales cotton, Sassoon David and Co.
Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Sassoon David and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton twist, I David.
Devanha s—35 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 415 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,150 bales cotton twist, I David; 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 210 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 300 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 16.

Steamer City of Calcutta from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon and Co—33 barrels salamoniac, 145 drums caustic soda, 30 kegs 1,040 bags soda ash, 30 bags 50 kegs glauber salt, 110 kegs bicarb soda, 18 casks chloride of zinc, 102 tons coal, 1 case tobacco, 800 bundles, buckets, 12 cases locks, 144 boxes 92 crates glass bottles, 30 cases 200 boxes window glass, 170 cases brandy, 1 hogshead whisky, 300 bundles copper sheets 20 cases ginger ale, 17 cases mineral water, 109 drums, lubricating oil, 204 drums 2 crates oil, 438 bales paper, 66 cases 8 casks 438 kegs colours and paint, 16 bags sago flour 1,788 boxes 38 cases soap 12 cases toilet soap, 85 bags starch, 79 casks 73 barrels tallow, 33 cases umbrella, 2,781 cases 1 615 bales cotton goods, 15 cases 16 bales woollen goods, 48 cases 17 bales cotton and wollen goods 22 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases cotton and linen goods, 5 cases linen goods, 4 cases silk yarn, 332 cases 17 bales cotton yarn.
Steamer Kammodore from Delagobay. Agents A. Strandes and Co.—200 tons coal.
Steamer Kola from Busreh, Agents M M and Co.—31 bags almond Kernel, 3,900 baskets wet dates, 8 bundles specie.
Steamer Baroda from Busreh. Agents M M and Co.—1 jotta 22 cases 42 bags asafotida, 310 bundles skins, 214 bags gum, 8 bundles rose buds, 52 cases 100 carboys rose water, 22 bundles 7 bags attari, 2 carboys vinegar, 1,230 baskets 214 bundles wet dates, 584 bags 82 packages dry dates, 10 bundles 2 cases 533 bags almonds, 92 bags raisins, 164 bags linseed, 10 bags B. seed, 44 bundles wool raw, 83 bundles cotton raw, 46 bundles 1 box specie, 2 tins pearls, 1 tin 1 box currency notes.
Steamer Palawain from Calcutta. Agents P. and O S. N. Co.—320 tons coal.
Steamer Nabu Maru from Kobe. Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2,094 bundles rattan, 5 cases peppermint, 23 cases glass beads, 50 cases glass bottles, 88 cases 15 crates clocks, 406 bags rice, 20 cases camphor oil, 2,433 pieces copper ingots, 112 packages copper sheets, 33 cases matches, 175 bags sago flour, 470 bags hotelnuts, 264 cases tea, 2,153 pieces plank and scantling, 143 bales straw boards, 261 cases 10 packages 17 bales cotton goods, 103 cases spun silk yarn, 7 cases waste silk, 83 cases 43 bales cotton yarn.

The death is announced of Babu Kulada Prosad Bhattacharya, M.A., Senior Professor of Sanskrit, Wesleyan College, Bankura, at the age of forty-three. He was a profound scholar and led an ascetic life. He served in the college for many years. The college remained closed on the 12th instant as a mark of respect to the deceased, who leaves a widow and a brother to mourn his death.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

658-11—Daphtary, R D Sethna vs Hemraj Malsey, Ardeshir.
50-14—Payne, Pallonji Edulji and Sons vs Harivalubh Bichardas, Bhisanker.
899-13—Hiralal, Jamnadas Damji vs Varjla Tarachand, Payne.
1153-13—Madhowji, R D Sethna vs Tyabali Allibhai, Edgelow.
63-13—Payne, The Bombay Hazaj S N Co of India Ltd (in Liquidation) vs. Goolamhoosain, Assaji Tajbhoy, Bicknell.
805-13—Suraj

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL FOOT-BALL

ENGLAND'S VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The King was received with rousing cheers by an immense crowd at Twickenham, to-day, when England defeated Ireland by 17 points to 12. The match was played in sunshine on a softish ground. Mr. Asquith was beside the King, who, before the match, shook hands with the captains of the respective sides.

The Irish forwards, early in the play, assumed the aggressive, and Lloyd with a great effort dropped a goal. Quinn followed this up by a try. Then England pressed, and Roberts and Lowe got over from openings by Poulton. Half-time:—

Ireland .....7 points.
England.....6 points.

On the resumption, the English backs repeatedly attacked and Pillman, Lowe and Davies scored tries, Chapman converting the last. Towards the close the Irishmen again pressed and Jackson crossed for Lloyd to convert. Final scores: —

England ..... 17 points.
Ireland ..... 12 points.

LATER.

At Middlesborough, to-day, Ireland defeated England under Association rules by three goals to nil. There were 30,000 spectators, the weather being fine. Ireland gave a most dashing display, and Lacy and Gillespie scored before half-time. England made desperate efforts on the resumption, but could not pierce the Irish defence. Lacy added a third goal for Ireland.—Reuter.

LORD ASHBY ST. LEDGER'S POLO TEAM.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The polo players invited to Madrid by Lord Ashby St. Ledger are gradually assembling. They comprise Captains Lockett, Barrett, Railston, Palmes and Tomkinson and Major Hunter, while King Alfonso, the Duke of Alba and other Spanish polo players, and also Captain Badger will take part in the practice games.

King Alfonso is showing the deepest interest and has accommodated nearly all the ponies in the Royal stables, having been obliged to make considerable additions for this purpose. His Majesty has also placed his two private polo-grounds at Lord Ashby St. Ledger's disposal, the latter having also been given the use of the Hippodrome ground.

Lord Ashby St. Ledger hopes to secure four days' practice weekly.

Mr. Buckmaster has promised to organise the strongest team available to test the challenging team on its return to England early in May. The selected ponies will sail on May 16th, and the first match will take place at Meadowbrook on June 9th. There will thus be only a small margin of practice in America.—Reuter.

POLO AT DELHI.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

A dull cloudy day witnessed the continuation of the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament, when two games were played. There was a fairly full attendance, the Viceregal party arriving during the second game.

Both games were well contested. The first half of the second game was played in a steady drizzle.

The first game was between the following teams, both of them being well mounted:—5th Cavalry: Captain, Sales, Williams, Nutting and Skinner (back). 11th K.E.O. Lancers: Captains Gatacre and Hartley, Mr. Macdonald, and Captain Rennick (back).

In the first chukker the 5th got two goals, and the second chukker was fruitless. After this the 11th got going and scored steadily, though missing frequently, and they finally came out winners by four goals to two.

The second game brought two very strong teams out, being composed as follows: 3rd Skinner's Horse: Mr. Gray, Captains Vandergucht and Mangerson, Mr. Lorrimer (back). 23rd Cavalry: Captains Egerton, Allen, Kirkwood, and Gannon (back). Umpires, Captains Fetherstonhaugh and Ferguson-Pollock.

It was unfortunate that rain interfered with the play in this game. In the first half the 23rd had slightly the best of the play. Then the Skinner's Horse asserted themselves and came out winners by the close margin of four goals to three.

BANGALORE POLO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

Two games in the Novices' Polo Tournament were played on the Palace ground this afternoon. In the first match, Bangalore Gymkhana inflicted a wholly unexpected defeat on the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 6 and 5-8ths goals to 1 goal. In the next game, the 7th Hussars "A" team, beat the Royal Artillery by the big margin of 18 goals to 3 and 1-8th goals the latter only representing the plus handicap points of the gunners.

THE MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED FINAL AGAIN ENDS IN A DRAW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The final of the Football Tournament was replayed this afternoon before another big crowd, the teams being the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. It was a splendid game, and ended again in a draw

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD TOURNAMENT.

The Western India Tennis Championships, which were thrown open to Indians two years ago, are increasing in popularity. They are now divided into three groups—(1) Singles; (2) Doubles; (3) Mixed Doubles. The Mixed Doubles, writes a correspondent, is a new and pleasing innovation, as it will tend to increase the interest in tennis taken by the fair sex. The entries for the Singles this year are 26—seven more than they were last year. Well-known names among the entrants are J. Naoroji, N. Engineer, R.D. England, Dr. Fyzee, M.F. Nicholson, J. Portlock and J. Chimulgund. Two players, who are not well-known but are suspected to be "dark horses," are R. Boyes and N. D. Ranga Rao. The latter player, in the opinion of experts, is going to cause a considerable flutter when he meets the local "cracks." He comes from Mysore, where he has a great reputation. It is pleasing to note that the Japanese Gymkhana is also sending a representative in Mr. Yamamasu. One looks torward with pleasure to what are sure to be some close finishes, but it seems likely that Dr. Fyzee will come out on top. He is a tireless player, and has no really weak spots, his back-handshots being as good as his fore-arm ones, while his placing is excellent. It is a pity that neither Mr. Kidd nor Mr. Reid are among the entrants, but both have been indisposed lately and probably will not be able to bear the strain of a Singles.

In the Doubles there is an increase in entries by two over last year's total of 16. Here again there are sure to be some excellent games J. Naoroji and N. Engineer, (winners of 1913), Dr. Fyzee and J. Chimulgund (winners in 1912), and R. D. England, with an unknown partner, who one suspects will be R. D. Kidd, should show the public games worth going a long way to see. Taking an outside chance, one would not be very surprised to see either G. C. Bottlewalla and M. Mehta or F. Shipwith and Boyes bringing off a *coup*.

Turning to the Mixed Doubles, where there are 10 entries, one rather fancies the chances of R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds. Dr. Fyzee has as partner Lady Tata, who is said to be in good form, and this pair will take a lot of beating. A very evenly balanced pair is Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, and provided the former does not become erratic they should give a very good exhibition of combined play.

The entries closed last Saturday, and next Saturday the draw will take place. The tournament will start on Wednesday, 25th February, on the Queen's Road courts.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYATT CUP.

Considerable interest was taken in the various matches for the Marryatt Cup, which were decided on the Gymkhana courts on Monday afternoon. Four matches were down for decision, but only three were decided, as Hutchison scratched to Portlock, and gave him a walk over into the second round.

The most interesting match of the afternoon was that between Preston and Bunbury, the latter winning after a hard tussle by two sets to one. He lost the first set, in which he only scored two games, but he turned the tables on his opponent in the second set, as he won by a similar margin. In the third set he led all the way through and won by six games to one.

Hogg did not give James any great amount of trouble, as the latter won the first set easily, 6—1. In the second set Hogg played fairly well at first, and was 4 games to 2, but after this James had matters all his own way and won the match 6—1, 6—4.

Boyes and Calvorocoressi only needed two sets to decide their match, the former winning the first set, 6—3, and the second, 6—4.

Sherbrooke and Fletcher played on Saturday afternoon, when the latter won in two sets, 6—3, 6—4.

This evening Heemskirk meets Frye at 5-30.

S. Calvorocoressi A. Boyes	Boyes 6—3, 6—4.
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson F. Portlock	
N. Marryatt M. Ferrers Nicholson	Nicholson 6—3, 6—2.
M. N. Hogg Capt. F. H. James	James 6—1, 6—4.
L. S. Bartlett R. D. England	England 6—0, 6—1.
G. E. Frye L. B. Heemskirk	
R. L. Sherbrooke G. J. Fletcher	Fletcher 6—3, 6—4.
E. J. Bunbury Major E. E. Preston	Bunbury 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

BILLIARDS IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

Mr. E. O Millar, amateur billiard champion of Burma, beat G.E. Williams the professional, last night at the Royal Hotel by eighty points. The amateur was conceded 500 points, Williams scoring in the game 544 points. Williams did not play a good game at all after the interval, but the amateur braced up, making breaks of 27, 20, 78, 24, 26, 21 and ran out with the finishing break of 36. Williams's average was just over 28; that of Millar 10·4

BANGALORE RACE MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

The Bangalore races will be run this year on the 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st July. There may be an extra day. Stakes have been increased appreciably, and the programme which is now before the R. C. T. C., will include some jump races, a few events closed to officers of the garrison and Club members, besides a special race for maiden horses of the English and Australian classes.

Considerable improvements are contemplated to the grand stand, including a new wing for the Race Club members.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races, after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday, 16th February, 1914:—

THE FLYING PLATE.—5 furlongs. Primrose Morn 9-12, Polish 9-8, Criton 8-5, Lumination 8-2, Madrina 7-10, Paul Pry 7-5, Orepesa 7-5, Chobham 6-10, and Satellite 6-2.

Top weight accepting being under 9-12 it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—About 1 mile. Smirk 10-7, Bachelor's Knot 9-8, Tartania 8-12, Miss Drake 7-12, Mordialloc 7-6, Cherrywood 7-6, North 7-2 and Seigneurie 6-13.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—5 furlongs. Meddling 9-13, Lithosian 9-11, Bachelor's Knot, 9-7, Twa Bags 8-12, Borgie 8-0, Lady Douglas 7-8, Impecunious 7-3, Molly S 7-0, Lord Reay 6-10.

THE GAYE CUP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong. Thank You 9-9, Nakib 9-5, Sir Knight 8-10, Bayrut 8-8, Gold Fish II 8-8, Rozelmulook 8-2, Lord Durham 8-0, Terror 7-12, Gowahajmer 7-11, Regent 7-8, Mexico 7-0 and Harry Johnson 6-2.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Nizam-ul-mulk 9-5, Soomsam 8-12, Fado 8-9, Solar Star 8-7, Grey Ghost II 8-3, Nafa 8-0, German Silver 8-0, Castaway 7-8, Yungi Dunya 7-8, Seaman 7-7, Dilkush 7-6, Tuiwar 7-4.

THE TOWN PLATE.—About 1 mile. Abdul Malik 10-7, Baloz 9-5, Young Mayab, 8-10, Singer, 8-5, Zinfandel 7-10, Master Bill 7-9, Galiard 7-8, Sweden 7-5, Baldwin 7-5, Zuheir 7-2, Gafal 6-12, Fado 6-0, Moonspot, 6-0, British King 6-0.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Division I—5 furlongs. Maasal 10-7, Ream 8-12, Tofic Pasha 8-11, Guinea Mohur 8-9, Lord Rossberry 8-4, Tenebreuse 8-3, Zigomar, 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig 7-13, Scorn 7-8, Ben Hur 7-5, Creditor 7-5, Old China 7-0.

Division II—Red Wood 9-1, Flying Machine 9-1, Pretender II 8-11, Harbia 8-10, Dhaidan 8-10, Agent 8-8, Turkish General 8-7, Nasirabad 8-7, Malayeb 8-4, Saood 8-2, Lord Roberts 8-1, Jack London 7-11, Beethoven 7-6, Royalist 6-10.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A CLOSE MORNING.

In spite of the mugginess of the atmosphere last Sunday, hounds put up an excellent run. The dampness in the air was so great that at the hill hounds, horses, and riders were about cooked. It was indeed surprising that the pack could carry on so fast, and though they finished in a very exhausted condition, yet as long as the run lasted they were able to preserve their usual dash and speed, which speaks very highly for their fitness.

Though wet in the air the ground was very dusty at the meet, where 50 followers turned out, including Mrs. W. G. Graham, Mrs. Kirkett and Mrs. Chrystal. Moving off in a cloud of dust, along the rutty road, the Master drew the bund country near by. A scent was soon owned to and the pack followed hesitatingly as far as the Melon Ground, where a check occurred. Picking it up again further along the pack set off across the lumpy going at an increasing pace, and by the time they had got to the hedged country between Chackla and Irla, they were going at a good pace, making for Pereira Hill. Over this they ran and turning round on the far side, went parallel to the road, across the top of the Bomanwadi Valley.

Eventually they crossed the Andheri road, before reaching the wire enclosure and sped across the Marole Valley.

Here the pack were going at a fine pace, and swept up the hill near Marole and overtook their jack on the far side, and rolled him over. The morning was too close for another run, and hounds were taken back to kennels.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the Bombay Gun Club was held at Mahim on Sunday. There was a good attendance of members, and some excellent scores were recorded.

The first event, a 10 bird Handicap sweep at unknown angles, was won by A. Leeson with 9 kills, C. R. Duncan with 4 kills and 4 handicap taking second prize.

A similar sweep followed in which A. W. Noble, with 6 kills and 3 handicap, returned the highest score, J. Cuninghame, Dr. Suter and A. Leeson dividing second prize.

The Kynoch Cup was then shot for, A Leeson with a straight run of 10 kills retaining the holdership of the Cup. D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills, Dr. Suter with 6 kills and 2 handicap, and A. Walker with 3 kills and 5 handicap, were the runners-up.

A Double Rise Competition followed in which E. H. Burt, with 6 kills plus 3 handicap, was seen to advantage. A. W Noble, D.W. Johnstone, and J. Cuninghame dividing the second prize.

A Spoon Shoot came next, for which J. Cuninghame with 9 kills and 1 handicap, and A. W. Noble with 8 kills and 2 handicap, returned possibles, and on shooting off the tie the latter, who has recently showed greatly improved form, proved the winner.

The Winchester Competition was the next item on the programme. R. Kennedy, who was the winner of the competition on the last occation, again proved successful with a score of 9, inclusive of 3 handicap, D. W. Johnstone and Dr. Suter dividing the second prize.

The final event was the Surprise Competition, the entries being made in pairs, the partners' who were determined by ballot, having to fire at five 'coveys' of four birds rele sed simultaneously. R. Kennedy and A. Leeson, with a score of 11, proved successful.

ANNUAL RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

KEEN CONTESTS.

The annual racquets tournament opened on Sunday with a match between Sloggett and Gull (holders of the Doubles Championship), and Sanderson and Anderson. The former had a very easy victory, the Bombay pair, although showing up better towards the close, playing weakly and without confidence. So far as one had an opportunity of judging Gull was quite the equal of his partner, and, should they meet in the Singles, may be expected to give a better account of himself than he did last year.

Prior to the tournament game a delightful exhibition of racquets as the game can be played was given by Jamsetjee and Hormusjee in a singles match, Hormusjee proving successful in two sets. Further, we had an opportunity of seeing our best local amateurs, Birch and Macbeth, in a doubles match. Both are certainly in excellent form at present, and it would not be in the least surprising if Bombay this year obtained the Doubles Championship.

One learns with regret that of the players announced to take part in the tournament this year, three have failed at the last moment—Manockjee, Syed Ali and Mujeed, all markers. All three took part last year, and provided us with some exhilarating play.

With the presence, however, of Jamsetjee, Hormusjee and Jehangir, who, in view of Hormusjee's present form, are perhaps the three most skilful exponents of the game in India, the tournament can still boast a series of very excellent matches.

Two most keenly contested matches were witnessed yesterday by a small gallery, both being in the Mixed Doubles Tournament. Their were some splendid rallies, particularly in the first game, when Birch and Jehangir accounted for Anderson and Jamsetjee by three sets to two. The serving on both sides was of a high order and the returns being equally good the games could not well have been more exciting or more interesting. Jehangir had a good run at the beginning of the second game, which might have been longer had Jamsetjee not sprinted with the vigour of youth and killed a gentle tap which his brother thought could not be reached.

Jehangir was serving very hard and very well, but the sides were on level pegging practically all through the game. There was a lot of good play with the score at 14-10 in favour of Jehangir and Birch, all four having a hand. Jehangir here served a double fault; but he eventually went to game 11.

LONG RALLIES.

Anderson came more into prominence in the third game by some good services, going right away to 7-1, Jamsetjee on the other hand serving once into the gallery and double-faulting on another occasion. It was, however, principally due to the marker that the game proved such an exciting one, Anderson falling off somewhat. The rallies were long and fiercely contested, Birch being conspicuous for some splendid backhand shots, while Jehangir hit with great force. Better play than was witnessed in this and the fourth games has not taken place here for a long time, and the applause from the spectators was almost continuous. The issue of both games was always in doubt, and it was quite fitting that both sides should win one each.

The deciding set was no whit less exciting, and though not so reliable and so useful to his partner as Birch was, Anderson played a vastly improved game compared with the previous day, especially in the closing stage, when he covered himself with glory by putting his opponent out on two occasions, when Birch and Jehangir only wanted one for victory.

The second match was between Macbeth and Hormusjee and the two amateurs, Sloggett and Gull, who are playing together in the Sahibs' and Markers' tournament, owing to the absence of a fourth marker.

The play in the first game suggested an easy victory for the Bombay pair, Sloggett and Gull appearing to be quite outclassed. The second game, however, completely altered that idea, the two amateurs outplaying their opponents.

The rather hollow nature of the results of the first two games in the second match may possibly have been due to the sudden darkening of the light in the court owing to the overcast sky, the change being very noticeable even in the gallery. The players, however, soon became used to it.

Then began a great tussle the rallies being quite up to the standard of the first match, Gull and Macbeth particularly catching the eye. Gull was rather the better on his side, while Macbeth gave further proof that he is in splendid form at present, many of his returns being exceptionally good. Hormusjee began somewhat shakily, but in the second half of the match his play was of a very high standard, his service being frequently quite unplayable.

The final match between Birch and Jehangir and Macbeth and Hormusjee should be well worth watching.

SCORES.

Birch and Jehangir beat Anderson and Jamsetjee 15-18; 15-11; 18-15; 15-18; 15-12.

Macbeth and Hormusjee beat Sloggett and Gull 15-2; 4-15; 15-9; 15-6.

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

2 p. m. Macbeth v. Douglas.
2 45 p. m. Birch v. Gull.
3-30 p. m. Sloggett v. Sanderson.

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ATHLETICS AT HOME.

APPOINTMENT OF OLYMPIC COACH CRITICISED.

AN OXFORD PROJECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

That the appointment of W. H. Knox of Canada as the head coach for English athletes, during the next three years, would be favourably received on all sides was not to be expected. Two men well known in athletic circles referred to the subject at the annual dinner of the South London Harriers this week. One expressed the belief that men equally as capable could have been found in England, whilst another gentleman remarked: "It is preposterous that such a diabolical error should have been made." Reference is made to this matter for the purpose of showing the difficulties under which the athletic officials work. On the one hand they are constantly being criticised for doing nothing, and then when they show enterprise, others come along with the sort of absurdity alluded to.

It is absolutely absurd to say we have professional coaches in England equal to W. H. Knox. There are plenty of men who are termed professional trainers, but their efforts start and finish with track athletics,—the field events—jumping, hurdling, weight-throwing, pole-vaulting, etc., being outside their scope. This is but natural, for the pastimes named are not popular here. Thus the authorities were compelled to go elsewhere for an instructor at those sports and pastimes at which our athletes are in the greatest need of expert coaching.

There is just another point, with all the so-called expert trainers of runners in England, it is rare indeed to find one with a correct action such as illustrated by Bobbie Kerr of Canada and G. H. Patching of South Africa, though, of course, they are exceptional examples of sprinters with perfect styles. The majority of English runners plod along as it comes natural, and as a famous American aptly remarked to the writer, "why, your sprinters are a joke." It is unfortunately true, and though the material in England is second to none, it is unpolished.

The criticism at the dinner referred to was well answered by Mr. P. L. Fisher, the honorary secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. He reminded his hearers that Canada was still a part of the British Empire and that Mr. Knox was born in Scotland. He also pointed out that the credentials of Knox showed him to be a splendid all-round performer.

It is really strange how some people make no comment when the United States, France, Germany, Hungary, etc. seek Englishmen to assist them at rowing, football, cycling, swimming, etc., yet object when it is proposed to take lessons from someone living outside these isles. This only applies to sport, however, for in other directions—dancing, languages, music and painting is it "fashionable" to seek foreign teachers—often when home instructors of equal or better ability are available.

OXFORD ENTERPRISE.

The best news heard for a long time is that there is some likelihood of a small team of Oxford University runners visiting the United States in the spring. The idea is to cross the Atlantic directly after the inter 'Varsity sports at the end of March, for the purpose of competing at the Pennsylvania University Relay Meeting. Particulars are not yet available, but it is assumed the Oxford runners would compete in the 2 and 4 miles events. Teams of four compete, each man running half a mile in the former event and one mile in the latter. A. N. S. Jackson, N. B. Taber, D. Gaussen and B. S. Rudd are the four greatest runners at Oxford. The former won the 1,500 metres race at the Olympic Games in 3 mins. 16 4-5 secs. and Taber (who is an American) was third, only a matter of 4 yards behind. Both are equal to beating 1 min 56 secs. for half a mile and getting the mile in about 4 mins. 16 secs. Basil Rudd is the brilliant South African Freshman who is capable of running half a mile in 1 min. 55 secs., whilst Gaussen, winner of the inter 'Varsity three miles, can certainly show 4 mins. 28 secs. for the mile.

Thus it will be seen that the Oxford men ought to stand a grand chance in either event they may go for.

It is not this, however, that gives chief pleasure, but the fact of the English University Athletic authorities showing real enterprise. Good athletes need experience of international racing and the projected trip will do a lot of good, if carried out.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

The spectators at the Sam Langford *V.* P. O. Curran boxing match did not get much for their money. The coloured man led-off with a left and right which landed on his rival's jaw and the contest was all over in seven seconds. It was decided at Paris, and as French sportsmen are somewhat new to the game, there was a big hubbub, some of those who had paid for expensive seats yelling out that they wanted their money back. One thing the quick ending seemed to suggest was that the contest was genuine and not a mere "frame up." Langford was generally expected to beat Curran and the result again shows that the home heavy-weights are not up to the top notch.

Another short bout was seen at Cardiff, where Bomb. Billy Wells beat G. Pigot of France in 1 min. 40 secs. Pigot is considered to be about the best of the French heavy-weights outside of Carpentier, and as he beat Curran in 9 rounds he was expected to make a good showing. Wells was seen in quite a new light, for when Pigot came rushing in, he met him with left jabs to the face and heavy body punches with the right. Almost before the spectators had settled into their seats, Pigot was down and beaten, but he appeared rather eager to stop, for he was on his feet as soon as the referee had counted him out. If Wells had shown the same vim and aggressiveness in all his contests, he would have fewer defeats to his record. He is now getting ready for his match with Bandsman Blake, which is fixed for March 3.

BILLIARDS.

Gray's ability to make big breaks with ivory balls is being put to the test at the time of writing. He is meeting G. Newman, a young player of great promise, in a match of 18,000 up, the latter with 4,000, points start. For the first two days Gray was quite at sea, being unable to adapt himself to the extra pace of the ivory balls. He gave a glimpse of what we may expect on the third day however, when he made a break of 502 unfinished. This he improved to 517 and also made another of 377, his aggregate and average for the session being 1,041 and 65, respectively. From this it may be assumed that it is merely a question of time for Gray to do virtually as well with ivory as with composite balls. Newman has been holding his own, his best effort being a break of 413, whilst at the end of the fourth day, he had actually scored a few more points than Gray.

Inman and Stevenson are also showing good form in their respective matches this week, the champion having made a break of 409 and Stevenson one of 724.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The supporters of Yorkshire received a shock on Saturday, when Cumberland gained an unexpected victory in the Rugby County Championship match at Carlisle. It was the brilliant work of the forwards, combined by safe and hard tackling which enabled the home side to score 11 points to the 8 by Yorkshire. Owing to this result, we may now see a tie for first place in the Northern group, which would mean a replay to decide which county should meet the winners of the Midland and Cornwall semi-final for the blue ribbon.

ASSOCIATION.

Blackburn and Sunderland managed to gain on their two most dangerous rivals—Manchester United and Bolton—on Saturday. Latheron and Shea (2) scored for Blackburn against Sheffield United, who could only respond with two, whilst the Sunderland players showed marked superiority against Middlesbrough. It was by no means a bad performance for Manchester United to divide four goals when visiting Oldham, but Bolton Wanderers disappointed when at home to Preston. The latter club is at the bottom of the table and yet scored three times without response from the home side.

Two of the best performances in the second division were the wins of Notts County and Hull City on visiting Leeds City and Grimsby, respectively. Woolwich just managed to prevail when receiving Barnsley however, so that the Southerners are still showing the way in the table.

The position of Swindon at the head of the Southern League is being seriously threatened by Crystal Palace. The leaders failed badly when visiting Reading (2-0), whilst dangerous rivals in the Palace, Reading, Northampton and Plymouth all secured both points.

Turning to the Scottish Cup ties, a great surprise was furnished by Queen's Park defeating Falkirk. The holders of the trophy led by a goal at half-time, but the amateurs showed splendid dash and stamina during the second portion of the game, Gawie and Morton (2) scoring for Queens.

THE TURF.

The weights for the Spring Handicaps were published yesterday, so that followers of racing are now busy figuring out these. Covercoat, 12st. 7lbs. and Lutteur III, 12st. 6lbs., head the list in the Grand National. The former won last year under a burden of 11st. 6lbs., whilst the French crack proved successful in 1909. Lutteur III failed in 1911, when carrying 12st 3lbs, but of the two mentioned, the writer fancies the French horse. Irish Mail, 11st. 12lbs., Lord Rivers, 11st. 4lbs., Ilston 10st. 12lbs., and Axle Pin, 10st. 4lbs. ought to claim attention.

The Lincolnshire is the first big flat race of the season and for this Long Set has been given an impost of 9st. 5lbs. If he wins, it will be a record, as Clorane's 9st. 4lbs. in 1896 is the highest weight carried to victory so far. Sir Martin may be a light of other days, yet he looks well in with only 8st. 11lbs. Sun Yat, 7st 10lbs, and Cuthbert, 7st 4lbs., are others well worth watching.

If all the cracks go to the post for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap, it will indeed be an eventful race, Long Set and Steadfast head the list with 9st, whilst Junior, 8st. 4lbs., Maiden Eilegh, 8st. 3lbs., and Cigar, 8st. 3lbs., come next. Until the acceptances are out, it is hardly worth while making predictions, but Roseworthy, 4 years, 7st 10lbs., looks tempting.

IN GENERAL.

Percy Jones of Wales gained the decision over B. Ladbury of London in their 20-round match for the fly-weight boxing championship at the National Sporting Club on Monday.

It now seems likely that the projected visit of an English hockey team to New Zealand will be shelved until after the Olympic Games of 1916.

It is said that Jein Bouin of France, holder of the world's one hour running record, has put on so much weight that he will not defend his title in the International Cross Country race next March.

The Northern hockey team rather surprised the critics in the trial match against the South at Beckenham, the latter only gaining the lead near the finish.

Germany will be strongly represented in the next Grand Prix motor race over the Lyons circuit in July.

A London promoter has made another bid for a match between Johnson and Langford for the world's heavy-weight championship, a purse of £6,000 being offered.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

In discussing the Dominion Commission's Report Mr Agar Wynne, Federal Postmaster-General, stated that recently he had approached the Orient Steamship Company with a view to a faster mail service, which was refused on the ground of the extra cost of coal. Mr. Wynne supports the further popularisation of week-end cables with a reduction of the minimum cost, and advocated a wider advertising of the Pacific Cable facilities. Regarding the migration recomendations Mr. Vazelthorn, Victorian Minister for Immigration, supporting the Commission's statement, said that inexperienced town lads made suitable settlers, and that a large number can be absorbed by Victoria. Acting in the Commission's Report, he cabled to London, asking for young girl settlers, who, he said, would be carefully supervised. Mr. Barnes, Acting Premier of Queensland, also supports the migration proposal. He states that agricultural experience is better obtained in Australia than in the Mother Country, as conditions here are so different.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE.

In many parts of India dysentery takes the second place among the causes of death while diarrhœa causes a infinite amount of suffering, and, even when it does not degenerate into dysentery, may result in extreme emaciation.

While ipecacuanha or its alkaloid is the drug doctors rely on in dysentery, no one should prescribe for himself when he can get medical aid. The same is true with regard to diarrhœa, which is by no means the simple disturbance people often suppose it to be.

It is imperative, that the strength should be maintained during the attack of dysentery or diarrhœa, that convalescence may be hastened after the acute stage is over.

For this purpose, Sanatogen takes the first place, for a distinguished physician writes in "The Medical Times": "Sanatogen easily holds the field against any dietetic preparation I have ever tried."

HOW A BISHOP WAS CURED.

Its power is strikingly attested by the statement of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma. He writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it—perhaps because I cannot stick to a milk diet. Sanatogen cured me even without using milk."

Even more striking, because given in greater detail, is the following case reported by the physician in attendance. He writes: "M. L. had been suffering from dysentery for about three months when I first saw her. She was so feeble that all her relations and hakims had lost all hope of her recovery. She had about forty-five to fifty stools in twenty-four hours. Seeing her greatly emaciated and enfeebled condition, I stopped all the medicines which had been prescribed for her and started with Sanatogen. After about a month of the Sanatogen, she easily took food—milk, rice, congee, and other light articles of diet. She had only about two or three motions daily, and there was no blood. The offensive odour was also gone. After she was able to walk, she left off my treatment, and, therefore, Sanatogen also. After about fifteen days I was again called, because her condition was bad, owing to neglect and carelessness in diet and medicine. Again Sanatogen was prescribed, and again she improved rapidly and was as healthy as ever in about twenty-five days."

HOW TO PREVENT DYSENTERY.

It must always be remembered, as Drs. Castellani and Chalmers point out in their "Manual of Tropical Medicine," that the germs of dysentery can live in the body "without causing the symptoms of the disease until the vitality is lowered by some agency as a chill, an attack of diarrhœa, etc., when they are capable of producing their ill-effects."

For this reason, when the individual has been exposed to the slightest possibility of contracting dysentery, or if there is any suspicion of diarrhœa, he should make a point of taking Sanatogen. By nourishing his general health, and bringing his nervous condition to the highest point it can reach, Sanatogen will enable him to withstand an attack to which he might otherwise succumb. This fact has so impressed large numbers of Indian residents that they use Sanatogen daily to keep themselves at the highest pitch of nervous and physical efficiency.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 17th Feb., 1914.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN INDIA.

A FAIR idea of the vast amount of economic research which is being carried out in this country may be gathered from the annual report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for 1912-1913, which has just been published. The field covered is most extensive, and the results achieved, particularly in the domain of agriculture, are of a highly important character. The question of obtaining additional sources of supply for the manufacture of paper is one which has received considerable attention in recent years, and the results are now reported of factory experiments conducted by Messrs. Beadle and Stevens on the *Hedychium coronarium*, Koenig, a plant of the ginger tribe, which is a native of India and is distributed from the Himalayas to Ceylon and Malacca. It is stated that if the plant is properly cultivated it yields from six to ten tons of dry material per acre, a much larger quantity than is the case with other paper-making materials, including bamboo and wood pulp. The experiments show that papers prepared from *Hedychium* fibre are equal or superior to the best manila papers, and are specially adapted for the manufacture of paper yarns for textile purposes. In its natural state the paper, without the addition of any materials whatever, can be made to possess grease-proof and self-sizing qualities, which is described as a point of considerable commercial importance. The enquiry into the use of bamboos for paper pulp was concluded during the year, and a report published on the subject. A concession to exploit bamboos from a forest in Bengal has been granted to a firm interested in the industry, and another firm has applied for a similar concession in Burma, and a third in Arakan. The industry is, of course, new, and Mr. R.S. Pearson, the Forest Economist, is of the opinion that in time it may develop into one of considerable importance. Another matter to which great attention has been devoted is the problem of improving the quality and yield of Indian wheats. Extended trials have proved that high yield and improved quality can be combined in the same plant, and it has also been shown that the fine qualities of wheats grown at Pusa may be preserved under different conditions of environment. In order to arrive at these results, a series of Pusa wheats were grown at ten different stations in the chief wheat tracts of India. The results showed that while conditions of climate and soil exercised a marked influence upon the character of the wheat, the qualities of the Pusa product were largely maintained under varying conditions, providing that careful attention was paid to cultivation. Dr. C. A. Barber, who contributes the chapter on Agricultural Botany published in the report, states that it is an important fact that the conditions tending to produce good quality in wheat are identical with those producing high yields. Further experiments with dry weather cultivation tend to show that this treatment is cumulative in its effects, and the importance of drainage is emphasised by an experiment which demonstrated that the poor yield in badly drained lands is due to nitrogen hunger. Dr. Barber indicates that the principal experimental work in regard to wheat in the near future will be for the maintenance in a pure state of the improved types raised. There is an increasing demand in Behar for the best kinds of seed, and it is hoped that from 10,000 to 15,000 acres will be under these varieties during the present year. Messrs. Leake and Parr, who have written an important paper on the improvement of existing cottons in the United Provinces, have arrived at the conclusion that unless the superiority in a new strain introduced is equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of the value of the existing crop it is useless to attempt to establish a new form. During the year under review considerable work was done in the segregation of various pure types of cotton from mixed crops and in the founding of distributing agencies for varieties that have been proved to be more profitable than the local growths. It is reported that large distributions of seeds have been made in Tinnevelly, the northern districts of Madras, the Central Provinces, Bombay and the United Provinces. Cambodia is making rapid progress in Madras, where an extension of 600,000 acres in the total cotton area took place during the year, which is due in the main to the introduction of better-class cottons. Cambodia, Dr. Barber states, has also been shown to be eminently suited to the Dharwar-American tract in Bombay and its cultivation is rapidly extending. In regard to sugarcane, the appointment of a full-time expert has been made, whose main work is the study of the sugarcanes of India and the production of seedlings of improved quality. In order to facilitate this work a cane-breeding station has been opened at Coimbatore and several new farms have been established in North India tracts at which the cane produced at Coimbatore will be tested. Another interesting announcement made is to the effect that the attempt to produce a good cigarette tobacco has met with considerable success, and that a consignment of leaf from a selected type, which was specially cultivated and cured, was valued at Monghyr at a rate materially in excess of the normal price. It is gratifying to learn that the experiments in improving the cultivation of fruit which have been carried on by Mr. Howard at Quetta are likely to have very beneficial results. The mango, Mr. Barber observes, continues to receive a great deal of attention, especially in Bombay, and work of great promise in fruit culture is being carried on by Mr. Robertson Brown near Peshawar. The introduction of ring budding there has been a great success, and a large export trade is expected as a result of the production of superior peaches from the plants so prepared. Many other economic subjects are dealt with in this highly interesting report, which throws considerable light on the work that is being carried on under the direction of the Government for the economic development of India.

ANOTHER RACIAL PROBLEM. ONE of the questions raised by Captain Macqueen, I.S.M.D., in the evidence he gave before the Public Services Commission is of considerable importance to the domiciled community. Captain Macqueen affirmed that "the calibre of the Medical Department had recently deteriorated in consequence of pure Indian Christians and Goans gaining admission to the ranks of assistant-surgeons under the certificates granted to them by priests and justices of the peace certifying them to be of European parentage." The taunt has frequently been flung at Anglo Indians that in their community are included hundreds of worthless, shiftless people; and, as often, the reply has been made that many Indians, either to escape caste and social disabilities or because they believe the change would be of advantage in securing lucrative employment, adopt European names, sometimes without even observing the formality of becoming Christians. If this is true, it is probable that such perverts belong to the lower Indian classes and would be unlikely to adorn any community to which they attached themselves; and if to these or their children kindly-disposed padres and others "stretch a point" to the extent of signing false certificates of race the resulting problem is considerably enhanced. The priests and justices of the peace of whose action Captain Macqueen complained probably do not realise the serious injustice they do to a community which is striving with much earnestness to secure a place in the sun; but it is injustice nevertheless, and we think this fact should be pointed out to them. There is no need now to discuss the question whether Indians should or should not be eligible for a particular service: the question is, should anyone be permitted to enter it in a false guise?

Notes of the Day.

There can be no gainsaying the seriousness of the threat implied in the last portion of the reply of the Bishop of Zanzibar to the Archbishop of Canterbury's statement with regard to the controversy. The secession of Dr. Western would involve the Anglican Communion in the loss of a keen churchman; and there is little doubt that many who regard jealously the claim of the Church to be an integral part of the body Catholic in the strictest sense would follow him. Trouble of that sort would be disastrous to the Church's work, and her best friends will hope that her welfare as a whole, rather than the vindication of any particular school, will be the consideration borne in mind by those to whom the attempt to reach a settlement is entrusted.

A sign of the vitality of the Volunteer movement in Bombay is afforded by the effort which the Light Horse are making to form a motor-cycle section. Circulars have been issued to motor-cyclists in Bombay pointing out the uses and advantages of such a corps, but it is too early yet to form any idea of the prospects of a satisfactory section being recruited. One difficulty, it is understood, lies in the unwillingness of the Government to give, at any rate at the outset, a grant, and some cyclists are disinclined to run the risk of having their machines damaged or worn on rough roads unless they are certain of compensation. Government, however, can scarcely be expected to pay a grant until it is assured of the provision of an efficient force, and those who help to promote the new section must be willing to make some sacrifice.

The *United Service Gazette* welcomes the fact that, in the Royal Sovereign group of battleships, whose keels are now being laid down in the Royal dockyards, there is an indication that the tendency towards continued increase in the size of war-vessels has been checked. The paper argues against "the huge and cumbrous leviathans of the super-Dreadnought type, where such a large part of our seapower, and so many precious lives of expensively trained men, are placed over one keel," and observes that not only locks and docks, wharves and channels will have to be enlarged to meet new requirements, but that "some of our old naval harbours are being made obsolescent by the ever-increasing size of the battleship, and new harbours will have to be found if we continue at the present rate of increasing displacement."

Sir Percy Cox, who is to act as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India while Sir Henry McMahon is absent on leave has had an adventurous career since he went to the Persian Gulf as Political Agent at Muscat in 1899. He became Political Resident in the Gulf in 1909 and it was for him the late Mr. Lorimer was acting when he met his death at Bushire in such tragic circumstances very recently. Some years ago, when the attack was made on the landing party from H.M.S. Hyacinth at Dabai, Sir Percy (then Major) Cox went personally to the scene to make an investigation, conducting his mission with much tact. He served with the second battalion of the Cameronians from 1884 to 1889 when he was transferred to the Indian Army, passing on to the Government of India a year later, when he was employed for some time in consular posts in the Red Sea, and on the Somali coast. Sir Percy is not yet fifty.

Since the opening of the Lower Swat Canal some years ago the amount of produce raised in the country irrigated by that great work has increased ten-fold, and it is probably this fact which has caused the Nowshera-Dargai railway authorities to look ahead, and to decide, as our Frontier correspondent reports this morning, to convert the present line from narrow to broad gauge. At present 360,000 acres of land provide only one scanty crop a year; but it is expected that when properly irrigated this tract will give two or three crops a year, as does the land now served by the Lower Swat Canal. If anticipations are realised, and there is no reason to think that they will not be, railway facilities for bringing the produce to market will be required, and the fact that it has already been decided to widen the line shows that the authorities are alive to the situation and are determined to meet all requirements.

For several years past the reports of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal have contained bitter complaints of the apathy of the educated classes towards the co-operative movement. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn from the report of Mr. J.M. Mitra for the past year that, owing to the systematic efforts made to educate public opinion, little difficulty is now experienced in enlisting non-official assistance in the organisation and control of societies. Mr. Mitra states that in consequence of co-operative activity, the village money-lender has practically disappeared from certain districts, and where he has not disappeared he is now compelled, as a result of the movement, to study moderation in his demands. Where co-operative credit societies are strong, moreover, litigation is reduced, the establishment of schools is stimulated, and efforts are made to improve the sanitary conditions of the villages. These results are highly satisfactory, and in spite of the apathy of the educated classes in the past, the movement has now secured a firm hold in Bengal.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

WHAT SEA-POWER INVOLVES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

An admirable exposition of the evolution of British sea-power and of the progess of the competition in naval armaments during the past few years is given in "Our Navy," by Mr. Archibald Hurd, which has just been published by Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co., in their Imperial Library Series. The book, which is issued at the modest price of one shilling, contains a preface by the Earl of Selborne, who congratulates the writer on the successful manner in which he has performed his task. Lord Selborne expresses the opinion that the Empire is, at the present moment, short of two squadrons which it greatly needs, a squadron of battleships for the Mediterranean and a squadron of battle-cruisers, to act as a flying squadron. In the course of his book, Mr. Hurd traces the British Navy from its creation and shows how again and again sea-power has preserved the Empire. He writes lucidly and well, and it is impossible for any man of British blood to follow his narrative without a feeling of justifiable pride.

Coming to the position with which the Admiralty of to-day are faced, Mr. Hurd shows how the recent rivalry in armaments began:—

"At the moment when the representatives of the greater and lesser Powers met at The Hague," he writes, "the continental Powers of Europe, with the exception of France and Russia only, were content to devote their energies mainly to the support of great national armies to guard their contiguous land frontiers. Germany, at that time, was spending upon her Fleet about six and a half millions only; the naval expenditure of Italy was two millions less; Austria-Hungary was applying just over one million and a half to her negligible Fleet; and comparatively modest sums were devoted to the naval forces of the United States and Japan. There were only three great navies in the world at the time when the Peace Conference met—the British Fleet costing slightly over twenty-five and a half millions; the French Navy twelve millions, and the Russian Navy less than eight and a half millions. Though British statesmen of that day who were responsible for the sea affairs of the British peoples did not realise their blessings, we of a later generation, in the light of the great naval expansion which has occurred during the present century, must look back with envy to the fortunate star under which they lived.

AFTER THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

"Ever since the delegates left The Hague after their first exchange of views, rumour and news of wars have been the almost daily pabulum of the world's Press, and steadily and rapidly the expenditure on naval armaments by our neighbours, the great military Powers of Europe, and by the United States and Japan, has leapt upwards. In 1913 Germany was spending twenty-three millions annually upon her Fleet, and the expenditure of Italy and Austria on their navies raised the outlay of the Powers of the Triple Alliance to the astonishing figure of upwards of thirty-nine millions. That figure would be very much greater were it not for the fact that the conscript sailors of these three Fleets are paid exceedingly low wages, and the necessity of providing pensions—a heavy charge on the British votes—is evaded to a great extent. France and Russia were devoting to their naval services forty-five million pounds. The British Navy was absorbing over forty-six millions—a moderate sum surely, if it is borne in mind that the British people possess the smallest army in Europe and recruit for the Navy in the open market, with the result that pay and pensions are high. On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States were spending twenty-nine and a half millions, and Japan, in the Far East, though she was still healing her wounds after her victorious war against Russia, devoted to her sea-defences upwards of nine and a half million pounds. These rising Navy estimates are the world's epitaph on the Peace Conference of 1899, which, it was believed, would lay the foundation of a great movement towards disarmament.

"In the people of the British Isles this increasing rivalry for sea-power, particularly on the part of the great military Powers of Europe, has aroused, and was bound to arouse, feelings of acute anxiety. They have realised that once the command of the sea is lost, not only will the United Kingdom politically cease to be a group of islands, but the essential communications between the nerve centre of the British system and the outlying portions of the Empire will be broken. The realisation of the primacy of the Navy and the heavy burden which the maintenance of its supremacy has cast upon the tax-payers of the British Isles has happily been accompanied by a splendid and spontaneous movement on the part of the self-governing Dominions to assist the Mother-country in bearing the burden of the protection of the world-wide interests of all the British peoples."

A DEFENSIVE FLEET.

Mr. Hurd points out that the Fleet of the British Empire is purely defensive, because it has behind it no offensive military organisation, which other Powers need fear, and to which a supreme British Navy could give safe passage as soon as it had obtained command of the seas. Germany's naval power, however, might become offensive, using the word in its technical term, since there is behind it one of the greatest armies in the world. Once the North Sea was bridged as the result of a naval victory by Germany, not only the North Sea but every sea which lies between England and her Dominions would be in Germany's control. The coast-line, which the British Fleet as defender of the British Empire has to protect is 43,000 miles long, ten times that of Germany, ten times that of Italy, five times that of France and two and a half times that of the United States and Russia. The British proportion of the world's shipping, moreover, is nearly 47 per cent.; of steamships it is nearly 51 per cent.

"But it may be said," writes Mr. Hurd, "that the Fleet defends not so much the ships as their cargoes. The first point that strikes an enquirer when he approaches this aspect of the problem is that practically all the commerce of the British Empire is carried by sea, but only a proportion of the trade of continental countries can be similarly classified, because they have very large commercial intercourse between each other on land. No conclusive figures are available on this aspect of the enquiry, but it is calculated that, in the case of the British Empire and Germany, the position in regard to seaborne trade is as follows:—

British	German.
£2,100,000,000	£400,000,000

"As a basis upon which to found any exact formula of sea-power these figures are hopeless: a British Navy more than five times as large as that of Germany is impossible. Of course, if merely the trade of the United Kingdom is taken into consideration, the disproportion is less marked; but if there is one lesson of Imperial policy more than another which has been clearly enforced by events in recent years, it is that the British Navy is the protector of the trade of the whole British Empire. The Oversea Dominions, with increasing commerce and wealth, realise this as they have never realised it before. The Empire, in that respect at least, is a unit, welded together by vast trade and financial interests.

"It has been calculated that at any moment, day or night, the British people have, on the seas, wealth of the value of from £250,000,000 to £300,000,000. This is the approximate value of the ships and cargoes on the basis of an average three weeks' voyage. The corresponding German wealth is assessed at about £80,000,000.

THE QUESTION OF THE STANDARD.

"Any formula of British naval strength based upon an exact interpretation of British needs, as revealed by statistics of area, population, shipping, or ocean commerce is impossible; it would be too costly. In the past, modest standards have been chosen which do not press unduly on the tax-payers and thus handicap industry. For many years we had the two-Power standard. Then the Admiralty chose the ratio of 60 per cent. above the next greatest naval Power, and now programmes have been announced, in answer to Germany's newest Navy Law, which represent a superiority of 75 per cent., apart from ships given by the Dominions. There is room for some difference of opinion as to the standard which is compatible with reasonable safety so long as we fall short of two keels to one. Once this formula has been adopted and translated into ships and men, a feeling of national security will, undoubtedly, tend to a feeling of national amiability, and our relations with rival Powers will increase in friendliness. The natural outcome of a sense of safety is an absence of suspicion in intercourse with other countries and an accession of prestige in relation to the Dominions. Our kith and kin must be assured of our virility and of our purpose to defend what we have, and then, and then only, will they be willing heartily and spontaneously, to join in the great task of defending all the varied interests of the British peoples. These oversea peoples must be satisfied that whatever they may do will be regarded as additional, as providing an extra margin of safety, and not as a relief to the British tax-payer. Therefore, apart from other considerations, the adoption of a simple and easily understood formula, such as that of two keels to one, is desirable as furnishing the bedrock of Imperial consolidation as well as Imperial safety.

NAPOLEON ON THE NAVY.

"We, in the United Kingdom, must so act that the frenzied rivalry in armaments, which has been the predominant political feature of the past quarter of a century, may increasingly serve to weld all sections of the British Empire into one coherent unit for peace or war by gaining their complete confidence in our own steadiness and respect for their autonomy. We must extract what good we can from a development, undesirable in itself, which has not been of our seeking. A century ago Napoleon said: 'The only way to prevent the Continental Powers from bridling you is for England to proceed in her proper sphere as an insular Power, possessing the command of the sea . . . . Your marine is the real force of your country, and one which, while you preserve it, will always render you powerful.'"

We cordially recommend "Our Navy" to all who are interested in one of the greatest problems with which the British Empire is confronted.

MOUNTED INFANTRY ABOLISHED.

COLONEL SEELY'S ARMY REFORMS.

On Monday next, says the *Morning Post* of January 30, the Mounted Infantry of the British Army will cease to exist. The decision to abolish the force forms part of certain reforms and rearrangements of units which Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, will introduce and expound when he brings in the annual Army Estimates to Parliament. The place of the Mounted Infantry in the armed forces of the Crown will, it is understood, be taken by Cavalry, in whose numbers there may be an increase.

The news of the disappearance of the Mounted Infantry will be received with regret, and in military circles the wisdom of the action resolved on will be seriously questioned. The Mounted Infantry proved themselves invaluable in South Africa. They were of most use at the worst stage of the war, when Viscount Kitchener was trying to hem in De Wet, and they carried through a wearisome task with success. Even the Garrison Artillery were then turned into Mounted Infantry becoming celebrated with the "M.I.," the Ikonas of Kipling's verses, as the "In fantillery Corps."

Mounted Infantry is an arm which has appeared, vanished, and reappeared time after time in the history of armies. In recent periods the theory attached to their existence was that they were foot soldiers provided with a horse in order to facilitate rapid movements. Under the British system of training they were also taught scouting and the duties of mounted patrols. The principal defect was the difficulty of teaching the men horsemastership. They were armed as Infantry. After the South African War their training was taken up with enthusiasm by the authorities, and they received so much encouragement that the decision to abolish them will come as a surprise to most persons interested in Army developments.

HOME POLITICS.

SOME CONJECTURES ABOUT ULSTER.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

INSURANCE QUESTION WELL TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

There has been much speculation as to the nature of the Government's concessions on the Home Rule question.

The *Daily Chronicle*, speaking with an air of authority, declares emphatically that Ulster will not be excluded, but that administrative autonomy of the most generous character will be accorded to the four North-Eastern counties, including the control of education, licensing, and the police.

Other papers refer vaguely to the temporary exclusion of "Protestant Ulster."

The *Standard* says that the highest and most potent influences are at work to secure a truce on this basis.

The *Daily Mail* hints that the Irish Unionists will accept such a compromise.

Despite the flooding of the constituencies with Ulsterite speakers and literature, the Insurance question continues to be a strong rival to Home Rule in the Poplar and Bethnal Green by-elections. The candidatures of Mr. Scurr, (Socialist,) and Mr. Jones, Labourite) in the Bethnal Green and Poplar campaigns, respectively, are not likely seriously to affect the issues.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mr. Scurr, the Socialist, is also contesting Bethnal Green.—Reuter.

NEW BISLEY RULES.

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Vigorous protests were raised to-day at a meeting of the National Rifle Association against the War Office requirement that Territorial competitors, including those for the King's Prize, shall be brought into harmony with the musketry regulations. This excludes the so-called fancy sights

Lord Cheylesmore, the chairman, read a letter from the King hoping that the new rules would not prevent Canadians competing for the King's prize.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution requesting the War Office to postpone the change for a year in order to consult the Dominions.

DISTRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Heavy weather in New York and the eastern districts has caused extreme distress. Clergymen of New York city are arranging to open their churches as shelters. It is estimated that there are 300,000 unemployed in the city and hundreds of thousands without work in other industrial centres owing to the stagnation of business.—Reuter.

CORRUPTION CHARGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE WITNESS COMMITS SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.

Mr. Kennedy, Treasurer of New York State, who had been subpœnaed to attend the inquiry into the charges of corruption in connection with the Canals, has committed suicide by cutting his throat.—Reuter.

FRENCH POLITICAL INCIDENT.

STONES THROWN AT EX-PREMIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lively scenes occurred at Havre on the occasion of the visit paid to the town by ex-Premiers Briand and Barthou to address a meeting under the auspices of the new Federation of Parties of the Left. Opponents of the Federation organised a hostile demonstration, and as the ex-Premiers drove along the streets they were received with a deafening din of whistles intermingled with counter-cheers. Stones were thrown at the occupants of the carriages' but nobody was hit.

Speaking at the meeting, M. Barthou made a scathing attack on the inconsistency of the Ministry regarding Three Years' Service and finance.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The French Parliamentary elections will begin on April 26.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.

Mr. Fisher, the Labour ex-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has stated that while he condemns the deportations from South Africa he hopes that the Motherland will not interfere in the policies of the Dominions, but will allow autonomous governments to settle their own affairs.

Mr. Cook, Prime Minister, has declined to forward to Mr Harcourt a number of trades' union protests against the deportations.

WIVES OF THE DEPORTEES.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16.

The wives of the deported Labour leaders, Bain, Watson and Poutsma, left to-day for England. A crowd of several thousands bade them farewell.—Reuter.

RAILWAY MAP OF ASIA MINOR.

A FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT OF OLD DISPUTES.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The draft of the Franco-German agreement, regarding the Turkish railway financial question has been initialled. It takes the form of an arrangement between the Deutsche Bank, representing the Anatolian and Bagdad Railways, and the Ottoman Bank, representing the Syrian Railway Company, and a company to be formed for the Black Sea Basin.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The French and German Governments will now deal directly regarding certain details of the agreement on the Turkish railway and financial questions, which will not take effect until both come to an understanding with Turkey.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* adds that the next steps will doubtless be the completion of the already practically perfect agreements between Great Britain, Germany and Turkey regarding the Bagdad Railway and the Gulf and the early arrangement of a Turkish loan in Paris with Djavid Bey. The ostensible object of the agreement is to prevent all further disputes about rival railway rights and claims. The real effect will doubtless be to settle the whole railway map of Asia Minor, establishing Russian and French claims in the North, and French claims throughout Syria, leaving Germany free from all possible interference over the whole Bagdad Railway sphere of action, including the various northern branches, but precluding access to the Black Sea.—Reuter.

VEDRINES AND ROUX.

SEQUEL TO THE QUARREL.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The aviator, M. Vedrines, has arrived in Paris from Egypt. In an interview he stated that he would immediately send his seconds to M. Quinton, President of the Aerial League, who recently telegraphed to Cairo, advising M. Vedrines to apologise or fight the aviator, M. Roux.

M. Vedrines insists that the duel shall take place within twenty-four hours, at ten paces with service revolvers. When it was pointed out that no seconds would accept such conditions, M. Vedrines replied that one of them must be wiped out. He would assault M. Quinton if the latter did not fight. When the matter was settled, M. Vedrines would stand for Parliament and then proceed to Cairo to prepare for his flight to the Cape. He expected that it would take a fortnight.—Reuter.

NOTABLE FRENCH SUCCESS

A RAILWAY AGREEMENT IN CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A *Times* message from Peking states that the preliminary agreement with the French Banque Industrielle to construct a railway between Yunnanfu and Chunking stipulates for the unconditional payment of a large sum—it is believed 20,000,000 francs—on the signature of the final agreement, which is virtually bargain-money, but is euphemistically described as "for administrative purposes."

The message adds that this notable French success constitutes an object-lesson to the British Government, which appears to think that British interests in China enjoy divine protection and that mundane interference is only harmful.—Reute

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS.

TOKIO, Feb. 14.

In the Diet, to-day, the Minister of Marine, replying to interpellations on the subject of the naval scandal, agreed that the object of the Commission was merely to discover whether corruption existed. He admitted that incriminating facts, already found, were sufficient to necessitate the transference of the case to a court-martial.

FIVE ARRESTS.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

Five naval officers, including a rear admiral, are under detention by the Navy Department pending the organisation of a court-martial to consider charges of corruption.—Reuter.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The delay in the signature of the Finance Commission's report is due to the reference of the report to members of the Commission now in India, not to the Goverament of India.—Reuter.

SIR HENRY McMAHON.

LONDON, Feb. 14

Sir Percy Cox will reach India at the end of March to replace Sir Henry McMahon during the latter's leave.—Reuter.

A SUCCESSFUL LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The City of London loan has been fully subscribed.—Reuter.

LORD MINTO.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The condition of Lord Minto is very grave.—Reuter.

SILVER CONTRACT.

SUIT AGAINST SIR STUART SAMUEL.

JUDGMENT OBTAINED FOR £13,000.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Doctor Bird, suing as a common informer, obtained judgment, to-day, for £13,000 against Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons, while his firm, Samuel Montagu and Co., was under contract to buy silver for the India Office.

Stay of execution was granted upon the payment of costs.

Counsel said a Bill of Indemnity was pending, and he did not know what the effect might be.—Reuter.

AEGEAN PROBLEM.

THE PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.

The decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands has been communicated to the Porte and a written reply asked for. Turkish official circles are disappointed and grieved, and it is not improbable that Turkey will endeavour to negotiate directly with Greece the exchange of the islands occupied by Italy for Chios and Mitylene.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.

In its reply to the decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands, the Porte points out that it had hoped that, with regard to the islands in the vicinity of the Straits, and those integrally belonging to Asia Minor, the Powers would have solved the question of the Aegean in accordance with the best interests of directly interested parties. The Porte recognises its duty in regard to peace, but says it will endeavour also to assure its own legitimate demands.

A STRONGLY-WORDED REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The replies of Turkey and Greece regarding the Aegean Islands, each making reservations, leaves the situation much what it was prior to the presentation of the Notes. The Porte's reply is somewhat strongly worded and expresses keen regret that the Powers have not taken into consideration the vital interests of the Turkish Empire

A telegram from Athens states that M. Venizelos has returned from his European tour and has told the Cabinet that the close understanding between Greece, Rumania and Servia has secured the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans, and has rendered complications between Turkey and Greece impossible.

The Greek Cabinet, to-day, discussed various matters, including the immediate strengthening of the Navy.—Reuter.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

LAUDATORY PASSAGES AT BANQUET IN BELGRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

At a gala dinner in the Palace at Belgrade, in honour of the Greek Crown Prince, King Peter toasted the Crown Prince and expressed wishes for the happiness of his "dear ally, King Constantine, and the prosperity of the Greek army, which has covered itself with glory."

The Crown Prince, in reply, toasted King Peter and referred to the close bonds uniting Servia and Greece, drinking also to the glory of "King Peter's valiant army."

The Greek Crown Prince has returned to Athens.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WIED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Italian warship, Quarto, is expected at Venice to escort the Austrian warship, Taurus, conveying the Prince of Wied to Durazzo.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.

The Prince of Wied has returned here.—Reuter.

RIOT IN THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

A tumult arose in the Diet last night in connection with a Seiyukai amendment accepted by the Government in Committee reducing taxes by 18,000,000 yen. The demand of the Opposition for the return of the amendment to the Committee, on the ground that their questions and protests were not heard, led to a riot on the floor of the House, which culminated in the destruction of the ballot boxes. The House adjourned at midnight, no business having been done.—Reuter.

LINER'S MISHAP.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Almeria, which was aground at Lamu, East Africa, has been refloated after being lightened of 400 tons of cargo. She is apparently undamaged and the cargo will be re-shipped to-day.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The despatch of British bluejackets landed at Vera Cruz was due to an intimation from the Ambassador in London to the State Department that the British Legation might be the particular object of attack if the mob gained possession of Mexico City.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The deaths are announced of Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and of the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

NOWSHERA-DARGAI RAILWAY.

LINE TO BE MADE BROAD GAUGE.

(BY OUR FRONTIER CORRESPONDENT.)

It was originally expected that the Upper Swat Canal, which it is expected will be completed in May or June, would be formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, but it is now reported here that Lord Hardinge will be unable to officiate at the opening ceremony, and that this will be performed by the Chief Commissioner of the Province.

I hear that the railway authorities intend to change the narrow gauge railway from Nowshera to Dargai to broad gauge, having in view the large increase in goods traffic which is almost certain to follow the opening of the canal. When the present arid wastes which the canal will serve are properly irrigated, there is bound to be a very great increase in the quantity of produce sent down from here to the large centres of population and the sea-ports, and the present single narrow gauge line would be entirely inadequate for the carriage of it. Better transit will be urgently needed then, and a broad gauge line would probably be the best way of providing it.

There is another way, too, in which a broad gauge line would be extremely useful. That is in case there should be at any time in the future a rising of the tribesmen—a possibility that has always to be reckoned with up here. In the event of a rising, troops could be railed without the delay caused by changing, right through from other military stations to Dargai.

Everything is quiet here just now. We have had some rain, and the plains are green with their yearly crop.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

LARGE INCREASE IN SCHOLARS AND EXPENDITURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, FEB. 16.

The quinquennial review on education by Mr Sharp is published. It states that the numbers under instruction have risen from 5 1-3 to over 6 3-4 millions, and the total expenditure from nearly 3 3-4 millions sterling to nearly 5 1-4 millions sterling. The expenditure from public funds has increased by over a crore. The imperial grants given recently are over £766,000 annually recurring. The college students have doubled in number.

The increase of pupils in secondary schools averages 41 per cent., and those under primary instruction have increased by 1 1-3 millions, and now stand at 6 millions. The numbers under technical education have nearly quadrupled since 1897, while public expenditure has more than doubled. In five years the number of girls at schools has increased by 47·7 per cent., and now approaches a million. The Muhammadans at schools have increased by over 32 per cent.

MORE "BOMB LETTERS."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Two letters containing, apparently, fulminate of mercury exploded yesterday, one in the Simla sub-post-office, Calcutta, where it slightly injured a sorter, and another in the Cossipore sub-post-office, Calcutta.

The letters were addressed to the editor of the *Hitabadi* newspaper and the editor of the *Basumati* newspaper, respectively. A third explosive letter, addressed to the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, was discovered and opened by the police without accident. They had been posted from different localities.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Calcutta police, last night, arrested two men who, it is alleged, were connected with recent terrorist outrages.

The explosion of bomb letters on Saturday, at the Simla and Cossipore sub-post-offices, addressed to two vernacular weeklies, led the police to make enquiries with a view to find out the authors. In this connection, it is said, they searched a house in the northern quarter of Calcutta, No. 51-2, Sikdar Bagan-street, and there arrested Hari Charan Mandal. The police examined several letters, books and other articles and took some of them away. Simultaneously another search was made at 178, Upper Circular-road, also in north Calcutta, and an inmate of the house named Radha Bandhu Das was arrested by the police.

In the police search of the house in Sikdar-Bagan-street, Calcutta, yesterday, two suspicious looking letter packets were found, one being addressed to the *Empire* newspaper and the other unaddressed; also some loose chemicals. The letter addressed to the *Empire* was being taken upstairs afterwards in Lall Bazar Thana by sub-Inspector Bajpai, when it exploded in his hand, burning him seriously. He was removed to hospital. Another similar letter addressed to the *Sanjabani* newspaper has been intercepted in the post.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

Before opening a large fete in Lal Bagh, on Saturday evening, to raise funds for military charities, Lady Daly presented three sets of new colours (gifts from Sir Hugh Daly, Col. Betham and Mr. P. B. Warburton) to the Boy Scouts of the Bishop Cotton School, St. Joseph's College, and the 5th local troop of that body. In the presence of about 100 boys the colours were separately dedicated by the Rev. F. Bull, Chaplain of St. Mark's, and the Rev. Father Schmit, Principal of St. Joseph's. General Phayre also spoke a few words of encouragement to the Scouts.

KIKUYU STORM.

REPLY OF BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

A GRAVE DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Bishop of Zanzibar, in a strong reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury's statement with regard to the Kikuyu controversy, respectfully suggests that the Archbishop has prejudged the whole case and that the Council of Bishops will be prejudiced. The Bishop of Zanzibar points out that some of the members of the Council have already been compromised in the matter of inter-communion and declares that, unless the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda are found faultless by unquestionable authority, he will have to determine whether to remain in communion with them.—Reuter.

WELCOME RAIN IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

WIDESPREAD ANXIETY RELIEVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 16.

The rain that is now falling in parts of the United Provinces is too late to save those crops that have already withered for want of moisture. At the same time, the widespread anxiety is much relieved, in that the situation will not become worse day by day, as seemed more than probable last week. The coming season will be a dull one at far as the export of wheat from Karachi is concerned, as, at present, it appears likely that not more than half the usual quantity is likely to be shipped this year.

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Much needed rain has fallen in Lahore and other parts of the province in a good quantity. A consequent fall in temperature has been accentuated by the snowfall in the hills, especially at Murree and Simla. At Murree the snowing still continues. The fall is over two feet at present, and there are great drifts.

[Other weather reports will be found on Page 3.]

KARACHI HARBOUR.

DEEPENING OF THE DRAUGHT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 16.

Now that the Suez Canal is working up to a depth of 36 feet, the Karachi Port Trust are considering the question of deepening the draught in Karachi harbour. The question of making provision for an English mail service is also involved.

POONA THEATRE INCIDENT.

VARIETY ARTISTE SUMMONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 14.

Sir Mark Anton, variety artiste, was charged before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, by his partner Mrs. Elenora Wadia, also a variety artiste, with using abusive language towards her at the Napier Cinema Theatre.

Mrs. Wadia, it appears, went to the cinema with a gentleman, to which Sir Mark took exception as likely to injure him in his business. He followed her to the cinema, and there, according to Mrs. Wadia, abused her.

He was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

On a charge of breaking the door of a police lock-up and doing other damage on the same night, the defendant was fined Rs. 15.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

BUSY WEEK FOR THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have a busy week before them. Yesterday evening Her Excellency attended Dr. Turner's meeting and lecture on Indian midwives at Noor Baug, while at night both Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Byculla Club Ball. The following is the programme of engagements for the rest of the week :—

Tuesday, 17th.—His Excellency will preside at the University Convocation.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will attend Dr. Stanley Reed's lecture for the National Indian Association at Lady Petit's House at 5-30 p. m.

His Excellency will attend the Installation Meeting and Banquet of Lodge St. George at 7 and 8 p.m. respectively.

Wednesday, 18th.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Clare Road Convent School at 12 noon.

Their Excellencies attend the entertainment at the Seamen's Institute at 9-30 p.m.

Thursday, 19th.—Their Excellencies give away prizes at the School of Art at 5 p.m.

Friday, 20th.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the American Mission School for the Blind, Mazagon, at 12-15 p.m.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Feb. 15.

The P. and O. steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 6th inst., left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Their Majesties' visit to Paris will begin on April 21.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

SAVING INFANTS AND MOTHERS.

BOMBAY'S GREAT PROBLEM.

LADY WILLINGDON AT A WOMEN'S MEETING.

ADDRESS BY LADY MABELLE EGERTON.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a public meeting of Indian ladies was held yesterday afternoon at Noorbag, Mazagon, with the object of creating interest in the work done by the Association towards the reduction of infant mortality and the dangers to mothers due to the ignorance and superstition of the native midwife and the women who employ her.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided, and Lady Mabelle Egerton, who is a member of the London Midwives' Association, afterwards addressed the meeting.

In opening the proceedings Her Excellency said that it gave her great pleasure to be present. She was delighted to see such a large attendance of ladies, and assured them that she would do all she could to assist its object, which so vitally affected the health and welfare of the women of the Presidency.

Her Excellency then called upon Dr. Turner to deliver an address.

DR. TURNER'S ADDRESS.

After relating the objects of the meeting, Dr. Turner said they were quite apart from the important subject of the training of nurses for India or the training of Indian women as nurses. They were all aware of the Lady Dufferin Fund and the Lady Hardinge movement; these did not touch the spot. They had to deal with a class of people who, from poverty, ignorance or superstition, could not be reached by simply providing trained nurses unless they were taught to appreciate them and could afford to employ them. One object was to put the native dai or midwife under trained supervision so as to minimise the risk to mother and child. It would be impossible to get rid of this class of women at once, but a good deal could be done by bringing them under control and by legislating on the lines of the Midwives' Act, England, 1902, gradually replacing them by a better class. The position of these native dais must, however, be taken into account. In some cases they were hereditary holders of the title and some consideration must be given to them; for this reason they were trying to improve them, not with the idea that they could take the place of the trained nurse, fresh from hospital, but to reduce the risk to the mother and child and to get them in touch with the trained nurses and lady health visitors, so that their work could be supervised, until a demand was created and the supply provided for a better trained class of nurse.

EDUCATION OF MOTHERS.

What was of equal importance, continued Dr. Turner, was to educate the prospective mothers to appreciate a better class of nurse, to provide them with trained assistance during labour, and greater inducements and facilities for lying-in in hospitals, the ultimate object being to improve the class of nurse by creating a demand for a higher standard, resulting in a reduction in the infant mortality and risk to the mother. The preliminary step was to call a meeting of Indian ladies and ask them to form a society in conjunction with the Sanitary Association for improving the condition and circumstances surrounding the poor class of women during confinement. In every undertaking of this kind, funds were required. They were not asking for a large amount, but there were many Indian ladies in Bombay who would be only too glad to get an opportunity of helping the women of the city under such circumstances. The Association, with the co-operation and assistance of the Health Department, had taken up the question of the effect the untrained native dais had on the infant mortality and mortality of child-bearing women.

The medical registrars and municipal district visiting nurses were asked to collect all the native dais and instruct them on the elementary principles of midwifery. Twelve of these meetings had been held in different parts of the city.

It was not suggested that these dais could in this way be turned into qualified midwives, but the aim was to impress on them:—(1) The necessity for cleanliness of hands and persons and surroundings and use of antiseptics; (2) to abolish the crude and primitive methods they adopt; (3) unnecessary interference with labour; (4) to get in touch with these women and insist on their calling in trained aid and reporting every case they attend.

The Association offered to pay the expenses of the instructors and to give a prize to those women, who after the lectures and demonstrations showed that they had adopted more rational methods and who called in the trained nurses.

WHAT IS DONE AND WHAT IS NEEDED.

Dr. Turner then detailed the work of the Sanitary Association and the Municipal agencies in providing lady health visitors, trained nurses, and courses of instruction to native women. The lamentable ignorance and superstition were to a large extent responsible for many of the deaths of infants and mortality of the mothers. The object of the Health authorities was to get to know poor ignorant women and their methods and induce them to call in skilled aid and ask for the help of a Municipal trained nurse free of charge, and to notify all births and deaths to the Health Department and all cases of sickness among women. What was wanted, concluded Dr. Turner, was the assistance of the ladies of Bombay, both rich and poor, in educating the women, and this could only be done by providing more lady health visitors to visit the homes of the poor and instruct the mothers on the importance of personal and domestic hygiene, and the necessity for employing only those nurses who were certified as capable of attending them during labour. There were 32 sections of the city, and if 32 ladies would undertake to assist, by each taking up a section and forming a small sub-committee and provide a nurse to work in each section, the honorary secretary of the Sanitary Association would give every facility to help them.

Mrs. Krishnabai Vaidya, Dr. (Miss) Benson and Lady Egerton next spoke in support of the movement.

LADY MABELLE EGERTON.

Lady Mabelle Egerton in her address said: As I happen to be a member of the Central Midwives' Board in England I have been asked to say something here to-day in support of the object of this meeting. To begin with I would like to say that though we talk chiefly about infantile mortality in this connection it is not to my mind the only nor perhaps the greatest of the evils caused by want of proper attention to women in childbirth. Statistics of infantile mortality are more or less accurately ascertainable and therefore form an easily read index of what is happening under certain conditions, but there are other evils equal, if not greater, which are inseparably connected therewith. I would mention the death or permanently enfeebled health of many a mother resulting in the loss of her earning power for the benefit of herself and family, also to the neglect of other children.

In this country I believe the custom is more frequent than at Home for a mother to be a wage-earner and also owing to the custom of early marriage it is more difficult in the event of the death of a mother to find anyone to fill her place in the Home. But possibly worst of all are the number of children who though they survive are enfeebled or disabled in some way or other. They grow up not only to be a misery to themselves but a burden on the community the whole of their sad lives. Just one instance of this is, I think, shown by the fact that from exhaustive enquiries made some years ago it was found that at least one-third of the children classed as born blind in England had been born with sound eyes, but owing to neglect or ignorance during the first few days of life had become totally blind. When you think of the expense incurred in trying to educate such children to be even partly self-supporting and the sad lives they lead, from the economic as well as the humanitarian point of view, it is worth an effort to prevent such results.

AN EXAMPLE FROM HOME.

Dr. Turner has given you details of the proposed scheme, and I would like to endorse all he has said as to not overlapping in any way with the most valuable and essential work of the Dufferin and Hardinge funds. Obviously it is of prime importance to supply, as these funds do, trained women and some may be inclined to say, as was said when untrained women who were in regular practice were allowed to go on the roll of certified midwives, in England, that only trained women should be allowed to attend these cases. If it were a practicable proposition I might agree, but it is quite impossible all at once for this fund or any other organization to provide enough trained women to attend every birth that takes place, and, further, if you could do so probably a large number of the women we all wish to help would decline to be attended by them.

What is suggested is to do here on a voluntary basis through the Sanitary Association something similar to what has been done officially at home—to get hold of the untrained women now practising and to instruct them how to deal with normal cases and to recognise early symptoms of complications and to persuade them to send for skilled help as is provided under the funds mentioned.

The effect of this should be far reaching. The existing dais will be enabled to improve themselves and in their turn when they realise the good results they will influence, as no one else can, their successors to be trained for the work they undertake and persuade the mothers to avail themselves of skilled attention. To do this we want ladies to undertake singly or in combination certain districts and try by their own influence by providing funds for a health visitor to get such scheme to work.

In conclusion, I feel that as one of the many strangers who come out for the cold weather I owe you who live and work here an apology for venturing to speak at all. My only excuse is that whether in a cottage in an English county village or a chawl in the most densely populated part of Bombay children come into the world, so perhaps what has been found from experience at Home may have some application out here.

On the motion of Lady Dhunbai Kavasji Jehangir a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Willingdon.

Her Excellency, in reply, thanked Lady Dhunbai and other ladies, and observed that it would not help the cause a bit if they came, attended the meeting, and just went away. What they did want was practical work.

MADRAS STRIKE FAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The bargemen and coolies of Messrs. Binny and Company, who went on strike about a week ago, resumed duty this morning.

Work was being carried out by the Port Trust without any inconvenience to shipping, and to the satisfaction of all, and it was through the men seeing the strike was a failure that they returned to work. Messrs Binny and Company stood firm, and took back only the men they required.

THE STRIKE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE Feb. 16.

The strike of students of the assistant-surgeon class of Lahore Medical College still continues. The strikers have submitted an application to Dr. Sutherland, Principal of the Medical College, detailing their grievances, in which they complain of the treatment accorded by some members of the teaching staff.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ILL

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The Crown Prince is suffering from an attack of mumps.—Reuter.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

EVIDENCE ABOUT THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NEED FOR MORE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY WITNESSES.

Considerably more interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Public Services Commission at the Secretariat yesterday, when the examination of witnesses in connection with the Medical Services was continued. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present for about an hour in the morning attended by an A. D. C. Quite a large number of people attended, and many stayed throughout the day.

The witnesses examined were Major C. S. Lowson, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., and Dr. J. Curstji, representing the Bombay Medical Union, and Dr. R. Row, representative of the Bombay Medical practitioners.

Major Lowson, in reply to the Chairman, said that the Jail Department was Imperial. The arrangements for transfer were not very good, and he himself was unable to get a transfer which he had tried to get about three years ago. He was in favour of the maintenance of an Imperial service from an army point of view, and was against the creation of a provincial service. The resident superintendents were drawn from outside the Service also, and in those prisons they had a separate arrangement for the treatment of prisoners, the medical officer being the civil surgeon. In small prisons the population was small and the work considerably less. The superintendents drawn from outside were working satisfactorily. They were promoted from those men who had been jailors. These superintendents were Europeans, and, except in one Parsi, there was no Indian. No friction occurred between the Medical officers and the superintendents. He thought that if military assistant-surgeons were put in charge of these jails it would work all right. The present scale of pay was not attracting the best class of men, and if it was increased a better class of men would come in. All the prisons excepting two in the Presidency were exclusively Indian. The two in which Europeans were also imprisoned were the Central Jail and the House of Correction in Bombay.

PRISON POPULATIONS.

In reply to Sir Theodore, witness said that in the jails managed by superintendents there were on an average 1,500 prisoners; in the House of Correction there were about 500, and in the Common Prison, about 400. The men recruited for the jailors were from the European warders who were getting Rs. 100. He recommended an allowance of Rs. 100 to the superintendents of the district jails. The district jails had a population of about 500. A civil surgeon might take from two to three hours a day in the district jails. These jails might be put in charge of military assistant surgeons. He thought they could have full time men for these district jails. He was against military assistant-surgeons being put in charge of the five central jails, as these should be reserved for men of the department.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that it was contemplated to abolish some of the smaller jails and increase the number of the central jails. It was not a very good scheme to abolish the district jails, and increase the central jails. The European jailors were men of ordinary educational qualifications, who had attended some of the Anglo-Indian colleges. He did not think that the raising of their educational qualifications would give better management.

To Dr. Kothawalla, witness said he would not have civil surgeons put in charge of the central jails in case the I.M.S. men were removed from the jails, as some military training was necessary. The Indians who had been promoted in the prisons in Bombay had proved satisfactory.

NOT ENOUGH MEN.

Major Hutchinson was next examined. He said that vaccination was engaging much of the time of their officers which could otherwise be more profitably employed in two other works of the department. He wanted vaccination to be removed from this department. They had not enough men now to supervise the work who could go round and advise men in the routine work of dissemination of sanitary knowledge and other matters relating to public health. Twenty-six more inspectors were wanted.

He was against the amalgamation of the sanitary and bacteriological department, if that meant the translation of officers from one branch to the other. Men on the field were not trained for work in the laboratory and the men in the laboratory would not suit field work. Work in the laboratory was extremely technical and the field men were quite unfit for it. The work of the men in the field was propagation of the knowledge of health and hygiene in the town. The field men should use the knowledge gained in the laboratory. He was against an all-India list for promotion, and preferred a provincial list.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said the sanitary inspectors he proposed should have the Medical College qualifications. He would not give the work of vaccination to the district boards, as the district boards had no qualified men at present.

To Mr. Madge, witness said it was not possible to combine the whole of the health officers in the sanitary department, as many of them were not Government servants, and did not belong to the Government department, the Government being responsible only for a certain portion of their salary.

He did not consider a diploma of an Indian University was sufficient to appointment as Sanitary Commissioners.

In reply to Mr. Kothavale, witness said he objected to a person with the Bombay University qualification because of the difficulty of the arrangement in practical instruction.

MEDICAL UNION'S VIEWS.

Dr Curstji and Sir Balchandra Krishna, who had submitted a joint memorandum as representatives of the Bombay Medical Union, were then examined together. Dr. Curstji said the Union had a membership of about 190 practitioners, of Indian as well as European qualifications. They advocated that the Indian Medical Service should be delegated for administrative and military duties and the creation of an Indian Civil Medical Service. They said that by doing so they would effect considerable economy, and also would recognise the growth of medical Science.

The Chairman: Now taking this question of economics, you say that very considerable economy would be effected by the creation of the Indian Service and the exclusion of the military service for military purposes; do you seriously think that this financial gain is sufficiently well grounded to go upon in considering this new scheme?

Witness said that he had gathered that information from the papers that were available to them.

Witness further said that a reserve of 331 officers in the civil line for the military was beyond all necessity of the department, and about 140 would be sufficient for all requirements. At a time of war a good number of volunteers would come forward and the reduction of the military reserve would not therefore be felt. He based his calculation about the number of military reserve that would be required from the number of men employed in the campaigns for the last several years, in the international mobilisation in China, which was the largest in recent years required, only two men went from the Bombay Presidency.

The Chairman asked witness whether he was aware that in the North-West Campaign of 1897-98, 76 officers were called out, and that in the Chinese mobilisation 87 officers were called. Witness replied that he knew this, but said he could not conceive any war would break out that would demand the services of a larger number of men, unless some big European war broke out.

PRIVATE PRACTICE.

For the appointment to the Civil Medical Service they proposed, witness said, that Indian University qualifications were sufficient. The Indian Medical Service was absorbing private practice more and more, and he advocated I. M. S. men being prevented from taking private practice. On this point the Chairman pointed out that the number of appointments allowing private practice was 190 in 1885, and that in the year 1913 it was only 194, so that practice absorbing had not been considerably increased, although the number of appointments of I. M. S. men had been very largely increased.

The Chairman also pointed out that several other witness had said that private practice was considerably less now, but witnesses said that that was not the case in Bombay. The I. M. S. men were in competition with the private practitioners, opening dispensaries and chemical rooms, and becoming advisers to commercial firms besides their private practice.

The Chairman: About the professorial staff, you say that several of them do not possess expert knowledge?—Yes.

The Chairman: And you say that the products of the Indian medical colleges are as good as the European medical colleges?—Practically so.

Then what do you say about the inefficiency of the professorial services?

Witness said that about ten years ago it had not been satisfactory, but there had been some improvement in recent years. Persons were appointed as professors simply because of their seniority without considerations of teaching capacity. Then again a professor who had been appointed for a certain subject would be appointed to teach another subject by the time he had learned something of his first subject. He was satisfied with the present system of appointment, but it could be made better.

He favoured the scheme of giving young graduates opportunities of learning in the hospital. He also favoured admission being given to other medical practitioners, but there should be no distinction whatever between them and the others, otherwise it would be of no use. The private practitioner thus admitted must be subjected to hospital discipline and he did not consider there would be any friction. Differences of opinion might arise, and a board should be created to settle those differences. There were private hospitals worked by honorary physicians.

There were men in this country who had obtained special qualifications in special subjects, and he thought they could be induced to take up the professorships in the colleges.

To Lord Ronaldshay he said that the Indians felt great difficulty in getting admission to the I. M. S. Witness admitted that five Indians got in last year out of a total of twenty-four. There was no reason to say that this would not continue. It was desirable that an Indian passing the I. M. S. should have some course in England, but he would not make it obligatory, as it might have the effect of restricting the number of candidates.

A WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

To Sir Theodore Morison, witness advocated a women's medical Service. He thought it was possible to form one in the Presidency towns. There were several women, especially among the educated classes, who were taking advice from male practitioners, but there were a large number of ignorant purdah women, who would not approach male practitioners.

Mr. Fischer told the witness that he was asking for the substitution of one Government service by another, and inquired whether the same question regarding private practice would not arise fifty years hence.

Witness said he did not apprehend that.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness said there were qualified private practitioners able to take charge of wards. There were private hospitals managed by Indians, all the physicians excepting the resident surgeons being honorary workers. An English course was not necessary for an Indian University man.

To Mr. Kothavle, witness said there were several maternity hospitals in Bombay, and in one of them, where all classes of people were admitted, European ladies also sought admission.

Sir Balchandra then said that their memorandum had been placed before the Commission for their consideration, and it did not contain any details. If details were required the Medical Union would submit them. As regards civil appointments, the whole argument was that the Indian medical profession should be given a chance, and they did not want to include the Indian Medical Service. As regards professorial appointments, although at present there were professors and tutors, there was no connecting link between the two, and they advocated the creation of assistant professors. As regards training in England certain men might be selected and sent to England for training. The appointment of civil surgeoncies should be left open to the Indian Medical profession.

BRITISH QUALIFICATIONS.

Dr. R Row was then examined as a representative of the private practitioners having British qualifications. He said that he was representing a body of men who were not clamouring for this appointment or that, but asked that they should be given wider and higher opportunities of improving their knowledge. At present their existence was unknown. They wanted it to be made known that there were men who could work side by side with others in any of the hospitals in Bombay. Some young practitioners were now admitted to the hospitals, but their scope was limited.

There was need for a medical service in India, but no necessity for separate services. He wanted young graduates to be given higher opportunities of training and to have opportunities of occupying responsible positions in the service. Outsiders might be employed as assistants or demonstrators in the colleges, with the chance of being promoted to professorial chairs. Officers in the higher branch of the service should have experience in British medical instruction, but a man who had passed into the I.M.S. in open competition had proved that he had sufficient knowledge, and it need not be made compulsory for him to have training for any number of years. He did not see any reason why a board of visitors, if appointed to visit Government hospitals, should not work well. There would not be any friction if the I.M.S. men and the private practitioners were placed on equal terms. He thought from his own standpoint that men would be found among the senior practitioners who would be willing to spend some time on honorary work in the hospitals.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that for the sanitary and other departments he would select outside as well as men from the I.M.S. As regards professorial work, the work had increased in some branches, and there should be some assistant professors who would be able to fill up the professorial chair.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said it would be a good thing to have a female medical Service. In large towns they might be able to get a number of ladies for such a service.

To Mr. Madge witness, said that professors were so badly selected that in one case the professor appointed to teach physiology had no more training in that subject than that of a three years' course student.

In reply to Sir Theodore Morrison, witness had no objection to I. M. S. men taking up private practice, so long as they did not compete with private practitioners.

In reply to the chairman, he said that it would be a great injustice to medical Science and to the public to shut them out from private practice.

The Commission then adjourned.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The last lecture by Mr. K. Natrajan, B.A., on "Some Features of the Census Statistics" in the series of University Extension addresses arranged by the Social Service League was delivered, last evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

At the commencement of his lecture, Mr. Natrajan referred to the proportion of sexes, and pointed out that both in the actual and in the natural population, the number of females per 1,000 males had fallen since the census of 1901. In the actual population the number of females per 1,000 was the same in 1911 as it was in 1881; in the natural population it had fallen from 956 to 953. The high mortality in recent years due to famine and plague was an important factor. In famine time more men died, while in plague time more females died than men. In some of the European countries, more male children were born and more male children lived up to the tenth year of age than females. In India more female children than males lived at all ages up to ten. The lecturer observed that in the progressive countries of Europe the dangers connected with child-bearing did not prevent the general female mortality at child-bearing ages from being lower than that of males, and he asked his audience why it should be otherwise in India. He suggested that the principal maternity hospitals in the country should collect and correlate information regarding the ages of mothers, and the effect of maternity on them and their offspring at different ages. The lecturer called attention to the statistics of literacy, and noticed with satisfaction the increase in female literacy during the last decade. In 1891, there were only four literates in one thousand females. In 1911, there were ten, and he was glad to say that Bombay headed the list in British India, excluding Burma.

POLICE COURT.

A DISHONEST PEON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hanumanta, a bill-collector in the employ of Vincent and Co., newspaper suppliers, Churchgate-street, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18, which he collected on behalf of his employer, and misappropriated to his own use.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The Court ordered that Rs. 18 out of the amount of the fine, if paid, be paid to the complainant.

FOUND AFTER THE FIRE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Suckki, a Hindu sweeper woman, was charged with failing to give a satisfactory explanation of the possession of a one-thousand rupee currency note.

It was stated that on Saturday last the accused woman went to a Marwari, in Sukhlaji-street, and handing him a thousand rupee note told him to deduct all she owed him and return the balance. The Marwari becoming suspicious handed her over to the police.

The woman said that while sweeping the road near the building at Bhuleshwar which caught fire last week, she found the note. Thinking it was a ten-rupee note she went to the Marwari to pay off her debt.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, Mr. Desai (instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.) applied on behalf of Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanji and Co, plaintiffs, that Mr. Manilal Naginbhai Parikh might be appointed Receiver in execution under Section 51(D) of the Civil Procedure Code.

The suit out of which this application arose, was filed by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Dosabhai Merwanji and Co., to recover from the defendant, Mahomedbhai Carimbhai Rs. 3,043-8, monies due to them by the defendant on certain accounts with interest thereon, and also for a declaration that the payment of such amount was a charge on an immovable property consisting of a house, and movable property consisting of machinery belonging to the defendant, and situated at Ahmedabad. On February 18, 1913, a preliminary mortgage decree was passed in the plaintiffs' favour for the amount claimed and for interest and costs; it was *inter alia* ordered that until the payment of the decretal amount such payment should continue to be a valid charge on the house, and that the payment of Rs. 885-9, a portion of the decretal amount, should continue to be a valid charge on the movable property. On August 23, 1913 a decree absolute for sale was passed in plaintiffs' favour as the defendant committed default in payment of the decretal amount. By an order made on December 4, 1913, it was *inter alia* ordered that the Commissioner for taking accounts should sell by his agents the immovable and movable properties at Ahmedabad instead of at Bombay, and the plaintiffs should be at liberty to bid at the sale. The said house was said to be worth not more than Rs. 550, and the immovable property, consisting of an oil-engine, certain fittings and machines, which was used as a factory for the manufacture of cloth, was worth about Rs. 1,200. The defendant had not paid the decretal amount of Rs. 3,043-8 with interest and costs, which were taxed at Rs. 776-11. The plaintiffs were unable to obtain inspection, and they instructed Mr. Manilal Naginbhai Parikh, a High Court pleader practising at Ahmedabad, to obtain inspection in view of the sale directed by the Court.

Under the circumstances the plaintiffs submitted that unless a Receiver was appointed to take possession of the property and machinery, it would be extremely difficult to sell them. They, therefore, applied for an order, appointing Mr. Manilal Naginbhai Parikh, a receiver, and vesting the immovable and movable properties in him with power to sell the same and to execute the necessary conveyance in favour of the purchaser, Manilal being willing to act as Receiver without security and without remuneration.

There being no opposition, the Court made an order as prayed for, the costs to be added to the mortgage debt.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday passed a consent decree in the suit filed by Ritha Pasquina Fernandes, wife of Clement Fernandes, by her constituted attorney, Joseph Bonfilio Fernandes, against Marian George and seven others, for the administration of the estate of one Dominic George, deceased.

Dominic died in 1880 leaving as his heirs his daughter, the plaintiff, and four sons, John Joseph, John Pascal, Marian the first defendant, and Mathew. The deceased was possessed of considerable property, which, as far as the plaintiff was able to ascertain, consisted of certain shares in the Merchants' Bank of Bombay etc., cash in the Post-Office Savings Bank, and Bombay Savings Bank; jewellery and fields and lands at Marole, to the value of Rs. 30,000. Mathew died in 1905, leaving a widow, the third defendant, and a son, the fourth defendant. John Joseph died in 1911 leaving a widow and a son, the second defendant. John Pascal died in November 1911, leaving a widow, the fifth defendant, and a daughter named Cecilia, who died in 1912, leaving her husband, the 6th defendant, and a son and daughter, the defendants seven and eight respectively.

On the death of Dominic George, Joan Joseph applied for and obtained letters of administration to the estate, and managed it until his death in 1911. On his death, the first defendant took possession of all the estate of the deceased, Dominic George. The plaintiff called on the first defendant to hand over to her her share in the estate of her deceased father, but he declined to do so. In 1912, the second defendant obtained letters of administration to the estate of his deceased father, John Joseph, and recovered from the Bank of Bombay and Post Office savings Bank Rs. 3 000, and if the same belonged to his father's estate. the plaintiff submitted that Rs. 3,000 belonged to the estate of John Joseph.

The suit was first heard by his lordship on August 2, 1913, when the usual administration decree was passed and the Commissioner was directed to ascertain the estate of the deceased and the parties entitled to the same. After the enquiry had proceeded for some time, the parties came to a settlement. The Commissioner, therefore, made a report to the Court giving the properties belonging to the deceased to the parties entitled to the same.

By consent a decree was obtained confirming the report of the Commissioner, and dividing the properties left by the deceased. Dominic George, in the proportion of shares mentioned in the consent terms signed by counsel and handed in.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A MINOR WIFE.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Suah, yesterday, disposed of an application preferred by Sayed Jaffar, a retired military subadar, and Sayed Majdurali, against the decision of Mr. Miriker, Honorary First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Bakhle appeared for the applicants.

The facts of the case are that Munshi Mahomed Yusuf, Persian teacher in the Poona Police Training College, paid a visit to his young sister, aged 13, who was living with both the appellants, her father-in-law and her husband. The sister complained to her brother that she was being ill-treated by her father-in-law. The brother advised her to pack up her things and accompany him to the station, but as they were entering a third class compartment, both the appellants rushed to the station and ordered the girl to return to her husband's house at once. The girl refused, so the appellants created a disturbance and assaulted her. The police were sent for, both the appellants were arrested and subsequently placed before the above magistrate, charged with assault.

The magistrate, who convicted both the accused, observed that the husband might have a right to guardianship but the father-in-law had none. The had no right to use violence to the girl, who was at that time under the protection of her brother. They were therefore, fined Rs. 10 each or in default one day's simple imprisonment.

Counsel contended that the magistrate had erred in holding that the father-in-law had no legal authority to prevent his daughter-in-law, a minor, being taken away from lawful guardianship. The conduct of the brother amounted to criminal kidnapping.

Their lordships rejected the application.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Rustomji Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff against Dr. Sorabji Dosabhoy Nadirsha and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the settlement deed of February, 1880, be construed by the Court and distributed among the various shares; an account should be taken of trust properties; defendants one and five should account for Rs. 28,000; and they should be restrained by an injunction of the Court from dealing with the property, pending the suit.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. J. D. Davar (instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. D. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs Wadia Ghandhy and Co.) was for the defendants.

After reviewing the facts of the case his lordship said:

The first and most important question is whether the suit as against defendants 1 and 2 is not barred by limitation. The Limitation Act of 1877 applies to this case. Under section 10 of that Act no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose or against his legal representation for the purpose of following in his or their hands that property shall be barred by any length of time. It was argued by Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff that the Limitation Act of 1908 applied; but it is obvious that if the claim had become barred by the operation of the Act of 1877, it could not be revived by a later enactment. The point is not very material in that it was held by a Full Bench of this Court in the case of Lallubhai vs. Mankuvarbai, I. L. R., 2 Bombay, at page 414, that a suit for an account against a trustee fell within section 2 of the Limitation Act of 1859, which, so far as the description of the relief to be sought in a suit against a trustee for following property in his hands was concerned, was in terms similar to section 10 of the Limitation Act of 1877. The Calcutta High Court decided in the case of Nistarini Dassi vs. Nundo Lal Bose, I. L. R. 30 Calcutta, at page 384, that a suit for an account was included in section 10 of the Act of 1877, and this view of the law has now been confirmed by the form in which the Legislature has re-enacted section 10 in the Act of 1908. As the trustees were entitled to sell the property, and as it has been proved that the sale-proceeds thereof did not come into the hands of the first and second defendants, but into the hands of Hirjibhoy, who was an acting trustee, it seems to me that the plaintiff is not entitled to give an account of such property or its proceeds, but only for damages for negligence, in that the defendants 1 and 2 allowed the sale proceeds to remain with Hirjibhoy and did not take the precaution before they resigned to see that the money was re-invested, as it should have been according to the terms of the trust-deed. Such a suit would come within Art. 120 of the Act of 1877. The plaintiff's claim, therefore, is clearly barred by limitation.

It was contended by Mr. Inverarity for the defendants 1 and 2 that the trust-deed was void for remoteness. It would be so if the Transfer of Property Act had been in force at the time. But the English law applied, under which the vesting of property could be delayed up to the period of 21 years after a life or lives in being. It was also contended that the sale to Dr. Byramji made the trust deed void under the Statute of 27 Elizabeth, chapter IV, which, it has been held, is still in force in India, notwithstanding the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act. But that Statute only applies to cases where the owner of the property has first made a voluntary settlement thereof and then sold the same property to a purchaser for value. It could not possibly apply to a sale by trustees of a voluntary settlement under a power of sale given by the trust-deed. Lastly, it was argued that the plaintiff had merely a *spes successionis*, and had, therefore, no right to sue. But the plaintiff has more than a *spes successionis*, which, under section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, is not property which can be transferred, he has a contingent interest depending on his surviving Dinbai, and on his arriving at the age of 21. Therefore, he was a beneficiary, who would be entitled to take steps against the trustees to protect the trust property."

His lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit. The plaintiff was directed to pay the costs of defendants 1 and 2.

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LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CANTEEN SCANDALS.

CONTINUED PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

The following news items, later than the Mail, are taken from Australian papers received in Bombay on Sunday:—

London, Feb. 1.

In the Bow-street Police Court, yesterday, the magistrate continued the hearing of the charge of having conspired so that money should be corruptly given as an inducement to favour the granting of army contracts to Lipton, Ltd., against Quartermasters William Armstrong, James Burns, Thomas Henry Johnson, William Kelly, George Edward Mitchell, and Charles Quarrell, Sergeant-majors George Bennett and Thomas Millwall, and the following members of the staff of Lipton, Ltd.:—J. Causfield (general manager), J. Minto (formerly head of the military department), James Craig, and D. Lynch (managers of the military department in Ireland), Andrew Laing, and Frederick Owen (of the military department at Aldershot), J. Pugley (inspector of the Colchester branch), and Arthur Swain (a clerk).

J. Sawyer, a former employee of Lipton, Ltd., stated that when he joined the firm Minto told him that certain payments had to be made to certain persons, but he emphasised the assertion that those payments were not bribes, and he declared that the firm did not recognise them. Referring to the defendant Armstrong, witness said he appeared to be annoyed when witness told him that the payments from the firm must stop, and he expressed regret for having assisted Lipton, Ltd., to secure contracts, as another firm had offered to pay him £50 a year, against the £20 a year paid by Lipton, Ltd.

Continuing, witness said that Causfield and others told him in 1908 that, as Lipton's had lost the Malta business, they would make strong efforts to secure contracts. Witness suggested to Mitchell, of the Devon Regiment, which was about to proceed to Malta, to call upon Minto. The suggestion was acted upon, and Lipton's got the Devon Regiment's contract, while Mitchell got £60 a year. The firm in 1910 decided to stop the Malta payments, whereupon Mitchell wrote accusing Lipton's of not keeping their promises, and of treating him shabbily. He asked for £50 as a final payment. Two former employees of Lipton's had threatened to expose the firm.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Washington Feb. 1.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a lively discussion took place over the omission of an Asiatic exclusion clause from the Burnett Immigration Bill.

Mr. Curry (California) declared that those morals were universal among Japanese men and that they were not condemned by the Japanese woman. There were over 2,000,000 professional immoral women in Japan, and the idea of marrying with such a race was revolting. The white people were threatened with the problem of mongrel and degenerate Japanese driving the Americans out of California.

An amendment was adopted excluding from the United States all persons who advocated the destruction of property.

NON-STAMPING OF RECEIPTS.

Paris, Feb. 1.

The excise authorities at Coulommiers have caused consternation among 450 shopkeepers by inflicting upon them 8,000 separate penalties for the non-stamping of receipts during the past 10 years. The fines total £70,000.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the Canadian Club, yesterday, in the presence of the Governor-General (the Duke of Connaught), and the Prime Minister (Mr. Borden), Mr. W. H. Taft (ex-President of the United States) delivered an address in which he contended that allowing United States shipping to pass free through the Panama Canal would not be a breach of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Still, he thought the question ought to be submitted to three judges of the British Privy Council and three judges of the United States Supreme Court for arbitration.

Referring to the failure of the negotiations for securing tariff reciprocity between the United States and Canada, he was loudly cheered when he declared that no scar or wound remained between the two countries.

The Duke of Connaught cordially complimented Mr. Taft on the delicacy shown by him in handling international questions.

POISON IN SALT.

Rome, Feb. 1.

On the Genoa to Milan express train, yesterday, six persons, including Chevalier Passalacque (a director of the Hamburg-American Shipping Company) were poisoned by an irritant in salt used by them in the restaurant car on the train. Chevalier Passalacque and four others of the poisoned passengers are in a critical condition.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

London, Feb. 1.

Owing to the Hamburg-American Company's action in starting rate-cutting against the North German-Lloyd Company, 12 British and Scandinavian shipping companies, including the Cunard and the White Star lines, held a conference at Liverpool yesterday, and decided to take steps to protect their interests in the Atlantic passenger trade.

LIEUT. VON FOERSTNER.

Berlin Feb. 1,

A workman, named Koehler, is suing Lieut. von Foerstner, who recently caused a sensation at Zabern by his offensive treatment of the Alsatians. von Foerstner is charged with the seduction of Koehler's daughter, who is under 16 years of age. The case will be heard at Zabern on the 17th inst. Military proceedings against von Foerstner are also pending.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Mexico City, Feb. 1.

The police have arrested the heads of Felix Diaz's political organisation on a charge of having plotted against Dictator Huerta with the object of installing General Gonzales as temporary President.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

London, Feb. 1.

Fifteen cows at Naas, in Kildare, have been found to be infected with foot and mouth disease.

MAETERLINCK'S WORKS.

Rome, Feb. 1.

The Congregation of the Index at the Vatican has condemned the works of Maurice Maeterlinck, the well-known Belgian author.

STEEL TUBES.

London, Feb. 1.

The British Mannesmann Steel Tube Company will shortly erect works at Newport, in Monmouthshire, at a cost of £750,000. It is expected that these works will give employment to 3,000 men.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

Paris, Feb. 1.

The Government is asking Parliament to grant £80,000 to cover the cost of the French participation in the Exhibition to be held at San Francisco next year to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

A RUSSIAN ROBBERY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.

During the transfer of mails from a railway van to the post office at Rostoffondon, on Friday, a bag containing 100,000 roubles (about £10,000) was stolen. A mail official has been arrested in connection with the theft.

ITALIAN TAXES.

In order to increase the revenue, the Government has decided to impose a tax on cinematograph films.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON MURDER.

London, Feb. 1.

The police have offered a reward of £100 for information that will lead to the conviction of the man who murdered Thomas Reeks at Wolverhampton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Lieut-Colonel A. W. Andrew, Second-in-Command, 11th Mahrattas, has been selected as Commandant of that regiment.

Major Rice, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for eight months.

Captain Crake, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed Adjutant, Oudh and Rhilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieut. H. S. Smart, 53rd Sikhs, has been selected for employment with the Khyber Rifles.

Brigadier-General Watson, Commandant, Cavalry School, Saugor, is granted leave for eight months.

Captain Squires, R.E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Military Works Services.

Major F. W. Saunders, R.E., is posted to Aden on return from leave, and Lieut-Colonel Collins, R.E., is transferred from the Aden to the Meerut Division as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Dehra Dun.

Lieut-Colonel F. M. Davison, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment is posted as Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery at Karachi.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

OOTACAMUND, Feb. 11.

STAFF.

Lieut-Colonel E. Jennings, Indian Medical Service, is posted to Belgaum.

Captain R. C. Matthews, Army Veterinary Corps, is posted to Jhansi vice Captain R. Porteous invalided Home.

REGIMENTAL.

32nd Lancers—Major J. G. Griffith to be officiating Squadron Commander.

Major A. M. Hennell to be officiating Squadron Commander.

39th Central India Horse.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Birdwood to be officiating 2nd-in-command.

117th Mahrattas.—Captain A. W. White to be officiating Double Company Commander.

120th Infantry.—Captain E. J. Cumming to be officiating Double Company Commander.

96th Infantry.—Captain S. E. Apthorp to be officiating Double Company Commander.

66th Punjabis.—Captain Y. E. Smith to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Captain E. E. S. Bennett to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Chaplin, 8th Cavalry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain A. R. Hill, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 214 days, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. F. J. H. Pring, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 183 days, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. H. J. Hodgson, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 1 year in and ex India, private affairs.

Captain J. H. Mackenzie, Brigade Major, Jubbulpore Brigade, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain F. L. Taylor, 42nd Regiment, 7 months, in India, combined.

Captain G. H. I. Graham, 44th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Captain W. P. M. Sargent, 104th Rifles, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain F. Stevenson, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain and Quarter-Master H. W. Foster, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, 90 days, ex India, privilege.

Captain M. C. Lake, 109th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut-Colonel H. L. Rosher, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 6 months, in India, general.

Captain E. S. Weldon, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

Captain H. N. LeMarchant, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. T. S. Rendall, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

2nd Lieutenant A. L. N. Maxwell-Moffat, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut and Quarter-Master A. Brown, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

LYCEUM PLAY IN COURT

LADY DRAMATIST'S ACTION FOR REDRESS.

STORY OF "THE BEGGAR GIRL'S WEDDING."

An authoress's claim to the rights in the recent production at the Lyceum Theatre, "The Beggar Girl's Wedding," excited great interest in theatrical circles when the hearing was commenced before Mr. Justice Warrington. Miss Rosemary Rees, the daughter of a lawyer who attained eminence in New Zealand, brought the action against Messrs. Walter and Frederick Melville to obtain redress in respect of alleged infringement of her rights in a play called "The Beggar Bride" by the performance at the Lyceum of "The Beggar Girl's Wedding," said to be written by Mr. Walter Melville.

Mr. Younger, K. C., said Miss Rees was an actress, and had written many short stories and some short plays which had been successfully produced. Her most ambitious play was "A Beggar Bride," which she commenced writing in 1905. She read the first act to Frederick Melville, who apparently encouraged her. She took it to Mrs. Melville, who was so struck with its possibilities that she told her to submit it to Mr. Melville. Mr. Walter Melville submitted it to Mr Douglas Bruce, whom he apparently consulted in the matter of plays. Mr. Bruce wrote defendant regarding the plays:

I have gone through the MSS. and herewith return it. It is a very well-written piece—sharp, clear, concise, and no waste of words. I have enjoyed the reading of it. It commends itself to me as being written by one who knows his business. "Bigga" is the best part of the play and the most natural. I call the play just a nice playable play, that one can see and be interested in, but I cannot see big money coming in. I may say I have a notion that you wrote it. The writing is good enough for you. I honestly think it is a good play and won't "miss" on production.

ADVISED TO GIVE £150.

Mr. Melville telegraphed M. Bruce:

Manuscript by unknown author. Will you give £150 for it? Please telegraph.—

Mr. Bruce, said counsel, replied "Yes."

On August 4, 1906, Mr. Melville bought the play for £60. It was not then produced, and Miss Rees bought it back it from Mr. Melville and produced it as "A Desperate Marriage" at Brighton in March, 1908. Mr. Melville was present at the first performance and told Miss Rees her play was badly produced. The play met with considerable success on a spring and autumn tour in 1908.

In October, 1908, Miss Rees went to New Zealand, and in the same month, which was perhaps a coincidence, said Mr. Younger, "The Beggar Girl's Wedding" was produced by defendant as a new and original work at the Elephant and Castle Theatre. In 1912, after plaintiff had returned to England, the defendant sold the New Zealand rights in the play. Perhaps that was another coincidence, added counsel. In August, 1913, the defendants produced this play at the Lyceum Theatre. Mrs. Melville sent plaintiff two complimentary tickets for the first performance, which she attended. She was perfectly thunderstruck, because she saw presented on the stage her play, and when the audience made loud calls for the author, and Mr. Melville blushingly appeared—(laughter)—the plaintiff felt inclined to rise in her seat and take the call herself. (Laughter.)

A DEFENCE WITH HUMOUR.

"Defendants have put in a defence," continued counsel, "which is not without humour when one realises it has been prepared by a Solomon." (Laughter.) The main burden of the defence was that the plaintiff's play was one of a common stock of plays in which other eight or ten of the defendants' might be included which had no originality. Comparing the two plays "The Beggar Bride" and "The Beggar Girl's Wedding," Mr. Younger said that one of the characters in the plaintiff's play was a maid, Bertha Onions. The parallel to that character in defendant's play was a maid named Torkington. In both cases they were engaged to be married, and were married. The young man in the former case was named Stripe, which on the occasion of the marriage allowed for a play on the names by saying. "Now we are tripe and onions." (Laughter.)

Miss Rosemary Rees said before beginning to write her play she discussed with Mr. W. Melville the types of his drama, and said, "Give the men a turn." She suggested making a man the central figure instead of a woman, but he did not think it would do.

His Lordship (during witness's cross-examination):—What is a melodrama? I have never quite understood what a melodrama is (Laughter.)

No one ventured an explanation of the term.

Many amusing passages occurred on the following day when the hearing was resumed.

Mr. P. O. Lawrence, K. C., continuing the cross-examination of the plaintiff, produced a skit on melodrama by Jerome K. Jerome entitled "Stage-Land." He compared Mr Jerome's description of the "stock" melodrama characters or "stock puppets," as he termed them, with the parts in plaintiff's play.

According to Mr. Jerome, the villain wears a clean collar and smokes a cigarette. (Laughter.) Your stage directions are he is well-dressed and smokes a cigarette?—Yes.

His Lordship: I think you told me that each act has to end with some disaster to the villain?—Mr. Lawrence said so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lawrence: I suppose forgery is one of the most usual crimes the villain commits in stageland?—Yes, perhaps.

Your villain is something like Jerome's?—Yes, in a general way.

Do you suggest Mr. Walter Melville has taken from your play characters?—Certainly.

Plaintiff said her play registered under the name of "A Desperate Marriage" went on tour in the spring of 1908.

Mr. Lawrence: The net loss of that tour was £160?—I know nothing about that. I received my royalties.

Mr. Lawrence read summaries of the plots of both plays and also extracts from the "book" of the plays. Judge and counsel were greatly amused at the method of the stage lawyers. The terms of a will in the play were scrutinised and various meanings read into it by his lordship and counsel. Mr. Lawrence in the end suggested, amid the laughter of his colleagues, that they had better take out a summons to ask his lordship to construe the will.

Mr. Lawrence (to plaintiff): In your play there is a deathbed marriage?—Yes.

That is old of course. As old as the hills?—I don't know about that.

Have you ever seen "The Yeomen of the Guard," the Gilbert and Sullivan opera?—Yes, but that was more years ago than I care to mention.

You recognised there was something in that which was a feature of your play?—I think it is a very far-fetched resemblance.

Counsel handed a copy of the libretto of "The Yeomen of the Guard" to his lordship, who remarked, "I see there is a song here:

"How say you, maiden, will you wed
A man about to lose his head?"

(Laughter.)

His Lordship: This is an instance of what you say is fairly common in melodrama?

Mr. Lawrence: Yes. A strange singing girl is brought in and becomes his bride.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE SAINT OF HOXTON.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO FATHER KELLY.

"He was one of the heroic men who never complain. He must have been in agonizing pain, but still said he felt easy. He was a lesson to the younger generation by his marvellous self control."

This was the tribute of a medical witness, Dr. Grace, to the fortitude of Father Michael Kelly, on whom an inquest was held on January 30. Father Kelly, who was in his eighty-first year was for over fifty years in charge of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Monica, Hoxton. The people of his district used to call him the "Saint of Hoxton."

"He died on duty," said a priest, Father Coakley, at the inquest.

Father Kelly died as the result of a fall in the street, while on his way to a workhouse to baptise a child. After the accident, he tried to continue his journey, but his injuries prevented him. He was assisted home and died some hours later.

It was said at the inquest that he fell at a point where the road was up, and that he caught his foot in the tramway line. Dr. Grace said he found Father Kelly suffering great pain from a broken rib. Death was due to shock from the injury and the fall.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and expressed their regret at the death of such a well-known friend of the public. The coroner (Dr. Wynn Westcott) said Father Kelly was a public benefactor and a high-minded and conscientious priest.

Father Kelly was laid to rest at Kensal Green, after receiving the last honours of a Solemn Requiem Mass at the Church of St. Monica, Hoxton.

The service was attended by a great congregation, which filled the church and overflowed into Hoxton-square, where sad women held out their children to see the aged saint of Hoxton pass by for the last time. Men stood reverently in the street with bare heads for over an hour, while the service was going on. As the coffin passed on its way to the cemetery, women wept and men made the sign of the cross. One muttered "Parsons ain't much in my line as a rule, but this old man was a real good 'un." Cardinal Bourne conducted the service.

Strong and erect to the last, with a joke or a kind word ever on his lips, he laboured to the end and his death was as heroic as his life.

TYPIST'S BAD BLUNDER.

A remarkable blunder was described in the Chancery Division when the Commissioner of Works claimed rectification of a contract with Messrs. W. King and Co., contractors. The Solicitor-General explained that a contract was entered into with Messrs. King in February, 1903, for the construction of the Western District Post Office buildings in Wimpole-street. The contractors scheduled reinforced concrete at so much per "cubic yard," but when the schedules were sent to be typewritten the words were altered into "cubic feet." The mistake was not rectified in the two copies attached to the contract. The tender was for £20,000, but under the mistake the price figured at over £133,000. His lordship, in acceding to the claim, said Mr. King's conduct was extravagant and not consistent with common honesty, since the slip was so obvious. He granted costs against the defendants.

FATAL WOLF TRAP.

A telegram from the town of Becerrea in Galicia, bring news of a horrible catastrophe. Owing to the recent heavy snows, numerous bands of hungry wolves have filled the district with panic. The inhabitants, tired of organising battues, decided to leave the remains of a dead cow outside the village, having previously injected the same with a powerful poison. A party of gipsies arrived shortly afterwards and camped near the poisoned cow. The leader collected the pieces of flesh, which were afterwards consumed by the party. A few minutes later the poor wretches were seized with violent internal pains and twenty of them died after terrible sufferings, which no medical aid could alleviate.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately—it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for DYSENTRY and DIARRHŒA, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MIRROR DISASTER.

MORE STRANGE EVIDENCE TENDERED.

STATEMENTS REFUSED TO BOARD OF TRADE.

More curious evidence was given at the resumed Board of Trade inquiry into the loss, last October, of the ketch Mirror, when three boy scouts and a scoutmaster were drowned in the Thames.

Sidney Harevy Spooner, deck hand of the Mirror, said he had no experience of the Thames before. At the time of the collision he was holding the jib sheet, and when the Hogarth struck the ketch went over. The force of the shock knocked him from the port side to the starboard side into the water. Having retained the jib sheet, he hauled himself on board the Mirror again as quickly as possible.

Were there any boys on the deck when you got back?—I did not see any. I thought they had all gone up the rigging, and I went up the rigging on the port side. I think I am right in saying that I was the last to get up the rigging before the Mirror sank.

When he got on board the Hogarth he went to get a lifeboat launched. He borrowed a knife from one of the crew of the Hogarth and cut the lifeboat grips.

"A DISGRACEFUL THING."

Alfred A. Merchant, waterman and lighterman, Gravesend, who was on the river at the time of the collision, was asked by Mr. Greenwood, M.P., if he had declined to give a statement to the Board of Trade unless he was paid for it. Witness replied he had refused to make a statement under orders of his foreman. Mr. Greenwood pointed out that the Board of Trade paid every person who gave evidence according to their rate of pay. He asked witness what he wanted to make his statement.

Witness: We asked for a sovereign.

Mr. Symmons (president of the Court): I think it is a very disgraceful thing.

Another waterman, named Collier, said he had also refused to make a statement unless he was paid for it.

Mr. Symmons: You heard what I said to Merchant about that?—Yes sir.

Before the Board of Trade officer came to him for a statement, another person asked him for a statement and gave him half a guinea.

Mr. Symmons: Having got half a guinea from this person you thought the Board of Trade ought at least to give you a sovereign.

EVIDENCE FROM THE HOGARTH.

David Stephen, first mate of the Hogarth, was asked: Who was the first to come on board the Hogarth from the Mirror after the collision?

"The master of the ketch," he replied.

Who came on board next?—The mate and the deck hand came next.

And the boy came fourth?—Yes.

Witness thought those four were all who were on board the ketch, and he asked the skipper if all were saved. The skipper replied: "No; there are some boys. There are 16 of us." Witness then launched a lifeboat and took charge himself. He picked up three boys from the water. The Hogarth landed the survivors at Gravesend and proceeded on her way.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kenneth Henderson, for the Boy Scouts' Association and the crew of the Mirror, witness said that it would be improper for those in charge on the Hogarth to allow passengers to go on the fo'castle head and speak to the look-out man.

Do you know as a fact that just before the collision somebody was on the fo'castle head speaking to the look-out man?—I do not.

NO CERTIFICATED OFFICER.

Before the Court adjourned Mr. Greenwood referred to a point raised by Mr. Symmons as to how it was that the Mirror was carrying passengers and had not on board a certificated officer. The facts were that under the Merchant Shipping Act the Mirror could not be considered a passenger ship. She was in the position of a private yacht, owned by the Sea Scouts' Committee of the Boy Scouts' Association; the boys would not rank as passengers, but as guests of the owners.

Mr. Symmons did not suggest that the owners had not discharged their duties in this case, but in regard to such vessels he thought that the fact that the Board of Trade was not behind them, made it more incumbent upon the owners to see that the greatest care should be taken that the vessels were adequate and that the officers were experienced men.

The Court adjourned.

VIVISECTION VICTIMS.

M. Paul. Meunier, who is about to propose a Bill for the better protection of animals, revealed some distressing details with regard to the fate of the wretched dogs and cats which find their way to the Paris Fourriere, or pound.

"I have the proofs," he said, "that the Fourriere sells 1,300 to 1,400 dogs every year to more or less scientific laboratories. Every day some forty dogs are brought to the Fourriere. Of this number a score are killed, five or six are claimed by their owners, and the remainder sold for purposes of vivisection. This traffic in dogs brings in £400 annually, while the profit on the dogs killed is £160 per annum. As for the cats, of the 300 which find their way every year to the pound, practically all are killed or sold to laboratories. I also want to put an end to the cruel practice of killing these poor animals in heaps at a time. The spectacle of the dogs, driven wild with terror, biting and tearing one another to pieces, is revolting."

The aim of the first part of M Paulo Meunier's Bill is to revise the existing Grammont Law in the direction of severer penalties, and also to ensure the punishment of offenders. The second portion follows closely the English and Italian laws against vivisection.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

SERVANTS ENGAGED BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE EXAGGERATED.

The Dominions Royal Commission, who have just concluded their sittings in London, issued recently their interim report on the evidence taken in Australia and New Zealand last year.

A particularly interesting feature of the report is the section relating to emigration from the Mother-country, especially in regard to women.

The popular view that the demand for women emigrants to Australasia, the report states, arises from the fact that the present number of marriageable women there is inadequate to the requirements of the population, does not appear to rest on a statistical basis. The presence of a considerable surplus of men (such as exists in Australasia) creates the expectation that women there would marry younger and more easily than in the United Kingdom. That they marry younger appears to be correct, but the census returns show that in Australasia the proportion of unmarried women to married women between the ages of 25 and 50 is practically identical with the proportions in England and Wales.

"It would seem that, statistically speaking," the report adds, "the chances of marriage for women migrants are only slightly higher in Australasia than at home."

SERVANTS ENGAGED BY WIRELESS.

"On the other hand," the report goes on, "the demand for female domestics both in Australia and in New Zealand appears to be imperious and practically unlimited. In some cases, before a ship carrying women emigrants sights the land a large number of its passengers have been engaged by wireless telegraphy. In other cases would-be employers go out in tugs to meet it. On the day of its arrival in port, or on one of the following days, according to the varying customs of different places, something recalling the scene of the hiring-fair takes place at the receiving home or the Labour Bureau. Intending employers attend in hundreds, and all the servants with any pretensions to skill and character are engaged at once.

"So urgent, in fact, is the demand, that it was stated to us in evidence that the absence of domestic help seriously affects the health of housewives, and even acts as a check upon the growth of population. But general complaint is made that the women who come out either know too much or too little. They are either factory hands or country girls with no experience at all of service, or they are skilled servants in one department or another and unwilling to undertake the functions of a general assistant, which is what Australasian families chiefly need. So far as we can judge, the conditions of life for domestic servants are, in many respects, better than in the United Kingdom. Wages are higher, the hours of labour less and much greater liberty is allowed: though hard and varied work is expected, the gap between employer and worker is less wide than in the Mother-country.

Apart from the need for domestic servants, other classes of single women are not in urgent demand in Australasia.

OPENING FOR TOWN LADS.

The Commissioners point out the interesting fact that in regard to the adaptability of males for Australasia, this requirement—coupled with youth, of course—is to be found in those coming from towns in the Old Country.

"Both the requirements we have indicated," they say, 'are largely fulfilled by well-disposed youths whose environment in the Mother-country has forced them into blind-alley employments. The problem of finding suitable work for these youths and opening up for them hopeful avenues of employment has perplexed the authorities in the Mother-country for several years. It appears to us that Australia and New Zealand are likely to afford a satisfactory solution of the problem at no great cost. Similarly both requirements are met—subject to the restrictions necessitated by the need for careful selection—by youths from industrial schools and other establishments of the same kind."

In respect to family emigration, it is pointed out that, taking conditions as they are, it is more likely, if carried on in a large scale, to swell the town population than to people the country-side. As it is, the town population of Australia, and, in a lesser degree, of New Zealand, is described as excessive.

Recommendations regarding emigration include the following:—

On outward bound emigrant ships to Australasia, more attention should be given to provide adequate privacy and segregation for single women. Increase in hospital accommodation is also required.

The arrangements in Australasia for receiving women emigrants need attention and development.

More emigrants are needed to help to fill the tropical and subtropical parts of Australia; Malta in particular appears suitable as a recruiting ground.

It would be an advantage to divert to Australasia some portion of the present migration from Ireland.

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S SUICIDE.

A St. Petersburg message to the *Tageblatt* states that Bishop Joaniki has committed suicide by hanging himself at the Putwischen Monastery, near Kursk. He is said to have left a letter alleging the intolerance of the Holy Synod as the cause of his despair.

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UNDETECTED CRIMES.

PROVINCIAL POLICE AND THEIR METHODS.

SCOTLAND YARD CALLED IN TOO LATE.

The baffling murder of Kent Reeks is disturbing the minds of police and public, and seems likely to add one more to the list of undiscovered country crimes, wrote a Home paper recently. But why? It is by no means so hopeless as other crimes which have been unravelled by the police. There are several possible motives to point to the end of the young Austrain engineer. The main one is robbery, but there are very likely others: revenge, hatred jealousy—the romance of a woman behind the veil. Even then the catalogue of probabilities is not exhausted.

WHERE COUNTRY POLICE FAIL.

It is clear that in a business of this nature our country police are not distinguished for enterprise, or imagination, or clear-headedness. They are excellent, painstaking officers when they are called upon to perform the day-by-day duties of the common round: give them a problem of murder to work out, then their mathematics are, as often as not, glaringly lacking.

It is not to be wondered at. Their system of training, their methods of work do not lend themselves to essays in the higher flights of criminal inquiry. Their groove is far too deeply carved. They are deplorably conservative. The machinery they use is out of date, and their sense of local pride (no doubt excellent so far as it goes) prevents them from calling in specialists for consultation.

Scotland Yard, with all the elaborate mechanism of detection at its command, is the Harley-street of the police practitioner, but an incredible mileage of red tape too often lashes the criminal specialist to Whitehall. Special application has to be made to the metropolis by the county authorities, there are certain dignities and jealousies to be borne in mind, until at last, when public clamour has demanded some more strenuous action, it is too late.

THE CASE OF GREAT WYRLEY.

In this respect the Staffordshire police have been particularly unfortunate. The Great Wyrley maiming outrages several years ago set the whole country by the ears. They continued, season after season, at set times—until the very name of Cannock Chase created a shudder. Each outrage was deliberately conceived and as deliberately carried out; it was actually announced in preliminary notices (on postcards) to the unhappy police.

To save their face, the police had to make a desparate move to moten their desperate case. They arrested the wrong man, and to this very da the spectre of Edalji, their hapless victim, stalks before the slimy eyes of the Staffordshire constable on his nightly round. And to this very day these outrages go on.

When the combined detective intelligences of Wolverhampton, Cannock, and the Trent Valley collapsed in despair, Scotland Yard was implored to step in Scotland Yard (with its expenses assured,) stepped in, and for many weeks an eminent detective from the Special Service patrolled the wilds of the Chase, caught severe colds in riding behind the clammy gravestones of Wyrley Churchyard (Edalji's father was vicar there)—and caught nothing else. The ingenious and distinguished inventor of Sherlock Holmes also spent long, laborious days and nights there, in vain.

AN APPEAL TO "THE YARD."

And now the mystery of Kent Reeks's murder is calling loud and [illegible] further and more strenuous

We understand that the Bureau has already been approached now that all the so-called "clues" have trickled away into thin air. The suggestive "mystery of the Green Beetle," the deep, disused coal shaft near which the body was found, the two bullet wounds, the missing wad of notes, and other equally outre and unusual circumstances, all suggest that here indeed is a tale to be told, and that the laying by the heels of the young engineer's murderer, if such an unlikely event ever does happen, will raise the curtain on a tragedy worthy of ranking with the romance of "The Moonstone" or the thrill of "The Speckled Band."

Whatever happens in the case, it is obvious to the in[illegible] that the modern syst[illegible]ection leaves a good [illegible]ed. Murders beyond [illegible] of the metropoli[illegible] amazin "habit" [illegible] mysteriously and e[illegible] Take a few examples.

[illegible]RIMES.

The slayer o[illegible]s. Luard in the depths of the St[illegible] Chart Woods was never brought to justice. In this case the higher intelligence of the C. I. D. was imported just late enough for every clue (and they were several and significant). This "method" of the county authorities clothed the whole fabric of the guard murder with a chequered mantle of sheer farce. It did another thing; it broke the spirit of a good, honest, pains taking and clever detective who (with the solving of the problem within his very grasp) was tossed off the track by a combination of circumstances too incredible to be borne anywhere outside the doors of a transpontine theatre or the covers of a Monsieur Lecoq romance.

Recent events have revived the memories of the Mersthan Tunnel mystery, in which Mary Money, the young dairymaid, paid the penalty of her life, nine years ago.

The murderer of Miss Hogg at Camberley in the spring of 1906 was never discovered, and to this day nobody is supposed to have the slightest idea of the solution of the Peasenhall puzzle—the murder and partial burning of the pretty Kentish servant girl, Rose Harsent, for which William Gardiner, the village carpenter, was twice tried, and finally released through the Attorney-General entering a nolle prosequi.

THE MORAL.

The cases mentioned above are only one or two standing out prominently amid a number of other "undiscovered" country crimes. They suggest, surely, that there is much to be desired in the modern system of detection, and that a little co-ordination, a wider and more generous method of procedure, less conservatism, and some (if not much) infusion of the spirit of imagination in the brew of criminological enterprise would go a long way towards better success in that most thrilling of professions, the tracking of the murderer.

ST. PAUL'S OUT OF DANGER.

THE CATHEDRAL SUBWAY SCARE EXPLODED.

NEW REPORT BY EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

An illuminating postscript to last year's scare story about the peril of St. Paul's Cathedral has just been written by a number of eminent architects. Briefly, it is declared that

The statements which have found wide currency as to the subsidence of the building, owing to changes in the conditions of the foundations, are based to a very great extent upon misapprehension.

All the trouble, it will be remembered occurred as a result of the proposal to take the London County Council trams over the new St. Paul's Bridge into the City and to construct a tramway subway in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral—a scheme designed in the interests of many thousands of Londoners who work in the City and travel to and from their homes daily on the trams.

THE GROWTH OF PANIC.

Instantly a panic arose, the trams being anathema to certain interests in the City. The cry of "St. Paul's in danger" was raised. In numberless articles and newspaper placards the public were warned of the "menace" to the Cathedral; and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in their natural anxiety for the fabric, accordingly pleaded strongly for the abandonment of the subway scheme.

The trump card in the hands of the opponents of the tramway scheme was, however, the report of Sir Francis Fox, who stated that he observed "very decided signs of disturbance in the masonry," and that "in some of the buttresses of the dome actual movement is now going on."

The Cathedral (he exclaimed) is overloaded; it is actually moving and cracking and now a proposal is brought forward which . . . may at no distant date bring about serious injury.

PHOTOGRAPHS—UNPUBLISHED.

A little later we were told that the Dean and Chapter had had a number of photographs taken of most of the cracks, but these were not to be published. "I may be," said one or the scare newspapers, "that the Dean and Chapter do not wish to intensify the public feeling which has already been aroused to so great a pitch by the report of Sir Francis Fox."

Canon Alexander, in a Press interview, said he endorsed the view of one of the technical journals that "Sir Francis Fox has struck the death-knell of the tramway borings near St. Paul's Cathedral."

The Canon was quite right. About six weeks later the Parliamentary Committee of the L.C.C. recommended the abandonment of the subway scheme (together with the proposal for trams over St. Paul's Bridge), and the Lord Mayor was spared the trouble of carrying out his announced intention of calling a Mansion House meeting on the subject. The scare had achieved its object.

Now for the postscript. In the *Times* it was announced that the question of the safety of the Cathedral had again been engaging attention, and that the Dean and Chapter had procured further reports. An interim report by architects had been presented, "and it is satisfactory to know that its contents, which will not be made public at present, are of a character to allay much of the anxiety which had been aroused with regard to the condition of the Cathedral buildings."

NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE FACTS.

Further, there is evidence that "the recent scare as to subsidence and danger to the edifice is not justified by the facts"; and we are finally informed that, in the opinion of the architects, there is nothing seriously wrong with St. Paul's.

Thus is blown sky-high the whole edifice of scares and alarms raised when the tramway scheme was before the public.

Canon Alexander told a *Daily News* representative that the report of the architects was reassuring so far as it went, but the engineers, who had also reported on the question, did not take the same line.

He admitted that the architects who had spoken so reassuringly were "quite eminent."

SLANG MYSTERY SOLVED.

WHERE "LANGESS" IS "AULD LANG SYNE."

"Q," who is King Edward Professor of English Literature at Cambridge, lectured brightly on style and undergraduate slang before a crowded audience at Cambridge recently.

Sir Arthur Quiller Couch laid it down that style was not, and never could be, an extraneous ornament.

A few months ago, he said, he found himself at a "bump" supper next to a cheerful youth, who, towards the close, suggested thoughtfully as he arose to make a speech, that as the bonfire—which, of course, he called the "bonner"—was due at 9-30, there was little more than bare time left for "Langess and Goddess."

"Q" confessed that it cost him some seconds to decide that by "Langess" he meant "Auld lang syne," and by "Goddess" "God save the King"

He would maintain against any school-master that the neologisms of his young neighbour, though not to be recommended for essays or sermons, did admirably suit the time, place, and occasion, seeing that in human discourse, infinitely varied as it is, so much must ever depend on who speaks, and to whom, in what mood, and upon what occasion. He held it as a sin against the light to put a warning against any word that comes to us in the fair way of use and wont, as, for instance, "wire" for 'telegram," even as surely as we should warn off the hybrids of deliberate pedantic impostors, such as anti-body and picture-drome.

A NEW DRINK.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN CLUBLAND.

There are many signs and portents just now to indicate that the British nation, with London taking the lead, is becoming more and more temperate in most things (omitting terpsichorian revelry and the cinema fever). Most encouraging of all, says an article in the *Daily News*, is the fact that strong drink is losing its grip on the town and that Clubland is taking the lead in a refreshing campaign of barley water and ginger-beer imbibation.

More in sorrow than in anger the hotels are following suit, and Master Macnamara, a popular and entertaining master of the Supreme Court, has cheered the members of the Royal Courts of Justice and Legal Temperance Society by describing to them the new tidal wave of teetotalism which has engulfed his own club—a West End caravanserai with a stirring history which goes back to the "glorious" old three-bottle days. There is, he says, more barley water and mineral water drunk there than alcohol; and the same may be said of several other clubs.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE.

"In fact," said the secretary of a very famous and exclusive Bohemian club, to a Press representative recently, "the change in the habits, the appetite, and the thirst of the present day club man is extraordinary compared with the condition of affairs five or ten years ago. Golf, I think, began it, and to-day the fresh air and exercise cult is all-pervading. In our own club we have taken up the barley water craze with enthusiasm, and though—by reason, mainly, of weather influence—it is the close of the season for that refreshing beverage just now, there is a continual run on temperance drinks. Our most popular morning drink is a 'Macardy'—a pint glass of coffee made with hot milk, with just a dash of whipped cream in it and a nip of brown sugar for flavouring.

A SCOTSMAN'S IDEA.

"It is so named because it is the invention of a member whose name is McHardy—a quiet retiring little Scotsman, who has suddenly leapt into fame by the popularity of his warming but innocuous brew. Between eleven and lunch time practically everybody who comes into the club has a Macardy instead of the old insidious gin and vermouth, which used to be the standard morning tipple here. And I am told that even at the Athenaeum glasses of Macardy are on tap in the early hours, though it is known by a different name, very scientific and profound, and charged for accordingly."

Another encouraging sign of the times in clubland is the extent to which the fashion of afternoon tea has grown. The one-time general whiskey and soda at four p.m. or thereabouts is now practically a vice of the past. China tea, delicately brewed, toast, cakes, and sweets are now the thing, and even the afternoon bridge enthusiasts have fallen willing victims to "the tintinabulation of the spoon."

OLD FOGIES' GROWL

Of course, certain old fogies growl at this exhilirating march of progress.

"Barley-water, ginger-pop, tea, and—crumpets, ugh!" said one of them. "We shall be having waitresses in the club next!"

HOUSEHOLDS ON SHOULDERS

NATIVES WHO GREET YOU WITH EYE-BROWS.

A fascinating account of the natives in the interior of Dutch New Guinea—natives who carry their household goods about with them—was given to the Royal Geographical Society recently by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, the well-known traveller. Mr. Wollaston has made two attempts to reach the unattainable Snowy (or Nassou) Range of mountains in that country, and on the last occasion nearly lost his life in a canoe accident.

All the natives, men, women, and children, carry one or more bags of netted (purse stitch) string—a big one slung like a haversack across the shoulder, and a small one, a sort of treasure bag, hanging round the neck. In the big bag nearly all their worldly goods are carried—their pandanus mat, tobacco, firesticks, food, and all sorts of odds and ends.

Mr. Wollaston saw one woman carrying in her bag, in addition to the usual gear, a baby, a young pig, and at least 100 sweet potatoes.

When two people meet they do not shake hands, but pull knuckles, thus: One man puts the knuckle of his first finger between the knuckles of the first and second fingers of the other, then they pull them apart with a sharp click, uttering the sound "Wah" three or four times.

Another form of greeting is to raise the brows two or three times, nodding the head to the side once and smiling at the same time. Many of the natives have very agreeable smiles.

"They expect you to wrinkle your brows and nod and smile to them," said the traveller, "and we found the exercise very tiring when a large crowd of people visited us."

The Royal Geographical Society had little difficulty in discovering why Mr. Wollaston should describe the country as utterly hopeless and heart-breaking.

Not only was he tantalised day after day by the sight of the mountains so near and yet so unattainable, but the canoe accident resulted in the loss of a valuable diary, a map which he had made of the country a number of precious plants, and all his portable personal property.

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled. It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind. Annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

SHANGHAI MURDER.

WOMAN KILLED FOR HER JEWELLERY.

Between the hours of four and six in the morning of Jan. 23 a terrible tragedy was enacted in the centre of the Settlement at Shanghai, in which a popular lady met an awful death and her murderer or murderers afterwards escaped without any alarm being for some time raised. The scene of the ghastly affair, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, was No. 14 Astor Road in the premises there occupied by Mr. Richard Neumann, a German butcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Neumann lived by themselves in the flat over the shop, so that during the last week or so while her husband had been in hospital Mrs. Neumann had been the only foreigner in the establishment after the closing up of the shop at five or six p. m. This, so far as is known, took place as usual on Thursday night. And it was not until well on to the usual time for opening the shop very early in the morning that the tragedy occurred.

About half past six on Friday morning one of the shop assistants, a German, came to the store as usual to commence his day's work. The store had already been opened by the native in charge and, little suspecting the awful tragedy which was waiting to be unfolded, he shortly after his arrival asked one of the boys where Mrs. Neumann was, as she was in the habit of always attending the shop soon after its opening. The boy proceeded to make inquiries with the result that he ascertained that she had not yet come out from the her bedroom. The house servants were immediately informed of the matter and one of them proceeded to awaken his mistress. A ghastly sight met his eyes when he opened the door, for the floor of the room was covered with blood and the body of Mrs. Neumann was lying on the floor at the bottom of the bed, horribly mutilated and surrounded by pools of blood. In a state of great excitement the boy conveyed the awful news to the shop assistant and the services of the police were then called in. The unfortunate lady was dead when discovered and the motive of the heinous crime was early apparent. It had been robbery pure and unquestionable, and the murder was doubtless caused by Mrs. Neumann's determined resistance after her discovery and attempted capture of the thieves. Mrs. Neumann was not a young woman, being between forty and fifty, but she was very tall, splendidly proportioned, and very strong. Her body when found was dressed in her sleeping attire and the burglars during their explorations had evidently made some noise which awakened her from her slumbers.

A LOVE OF ORNAMENT.

The temptation of the house for burglary was, as is well-known, very great, for Mr. and Mrs. Neumann both indulged in a love of jewellery of the best quality, and the magnificent pearl and diamond necklaces, rings and bangles of Mrs. Neumann were almost unequalled in the Settlement. That these were the reason for the tragedy there can be not the slightest doubt. Mrs. Neumann invariably wore much of her jewellery and all of it was, of course, kept in the house. The thieves, too, it would seem, must have known the setting of the flat upstairs, which is divided into three rooms, and also the fact that the jewellery was kept in the bedroom of the apartments, which overlooks Astor Road. Entrance could be gained either from a door at the back of the shop or from a main door on Astor Road.

No indications have been discovered as to whether the perpetrators of the awful deed were foreigners or natives. They got clear away after killing Mrs. Neumann and up to the time of going to press there had been no news of their whereabouts.

The body was horribly mutilated. In their awful work the assassins—for it is generally considered that there must have been at least two men—had used a very heavy instrument such as an axe or hatchet and with this instrument hideous gashes had been made in the unfortunate lady's body. Her arms were both almost severed from the body while there were also several deep slashes on the head and neck.

It is believed that on hearing the movements of the robbers Mrs. Neumann in wakening had given them warning. The bed room is not by any means large so that one of the men must have reached the bed before she could get out of it. She had undoubtedly been first attacked before she was able to get up, for the bed-clothes showed signs of the struggle and a heavy bed quilt on the top of the bed was partially covered with blood-stains. Despite her wounds, Mrs. Neumann, courageous to the last, had continued the awful fight for life, and getting out of bed had given the murderers a brutal task ere they finally so foully disposed of her.

CHURCH AND WAR.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at the annual meeting of the Church of England Peace League at Church House, Westminster, said he had just left Mr. John Burns, who had told him that the money spent on the British Army and Navy in the last ten years was equivalent to what had been spent on the relief of the poor during the last eighty years, and the equivalent of the National Debt. That was an astounding statement, but Mr. Burns assured him that it was quite true, and it was a strange perversion that such a state of affairs was possible. Miss Edith Durham, who was engaged in relief work in Montengro and Albania the during recent campaign in the Near East, said war was a sort of Rontgen ray that showed up everything that was most foul and repulsive in the world. She had not seen a single redeeming feature in war. In the Balkan war the women disgusted her more than the men; they were simply a gang of carrion crows intent on nothing but loot. It might seem a brutal thing to say, but she had become convinced that no help, not even Red Cross work, ought to be given in war. All the money and other things that were sent only went to prolong the conflict.

A resolution was carried declaring that "it is the duty of Church people to work with all their power in order to influence public opinion against the barbaric method of war for the settlement of international disputes."

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No material is such a firm favourite with every member of the family as "Viyella" when once worn—no material is better suited to its every need in day and night attire as "Viyella," which
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges, either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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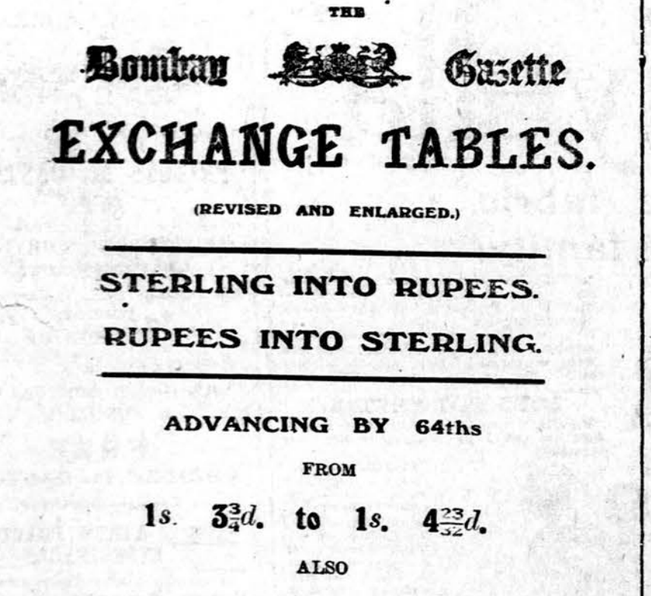
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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16" Small size

18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

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FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome	" 20

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In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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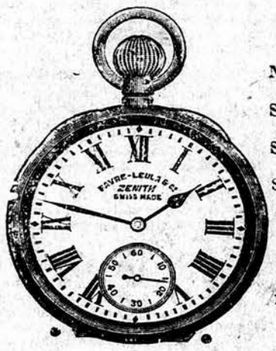

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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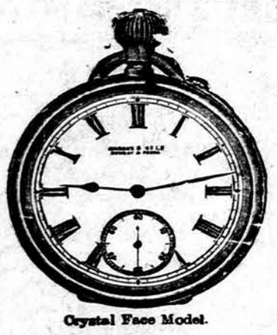

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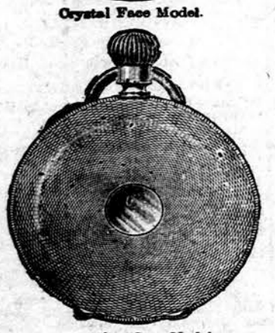

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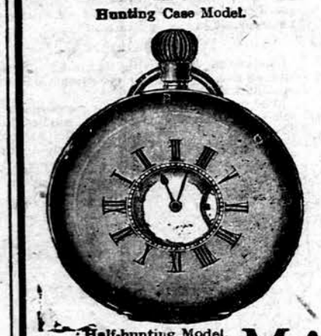

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The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
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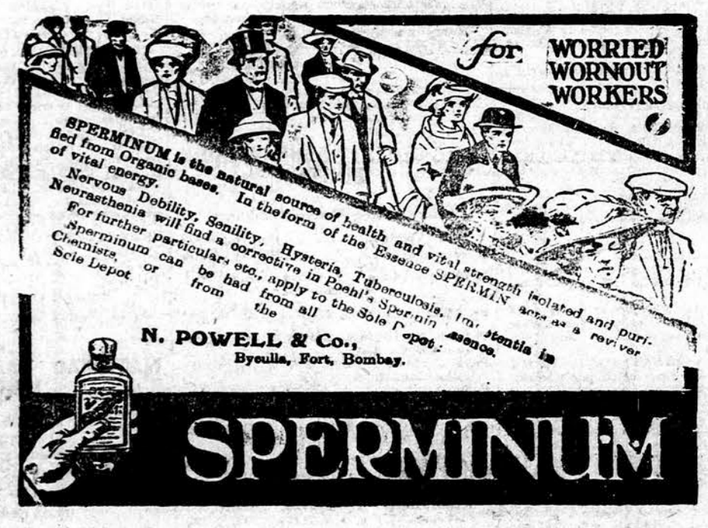

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